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With the Gang At Sea Girt

By Stephen Trask

Photographs by C. S. Landis

IT IS A far cry from the 1919 Caldwell days, when outdoor small-bore shooting was naked born, sired by a score of riflemen engaged in dubious experiment, to the present Sixth Annual Eastern Small-bore Tournament held from June 30 to July 4 on the New Jersey State Rifle Range at Sea Girt.

The fact that the Independence Day meeting of the small-bore clan was a record milestone in clean, fast competition is second, however, to the inescapable fact that the Eastern meeting, above all previous ones, demonstrated that small-bore shooting has come to stay, and that henceforward it must be regarded as co-ordinate in value with service-rifle competitions as a practical laboratory for the development of precision weapons and ammunition.

At Sea Girt this year the acid test of actual match conditions was applied to some new types of short-range cartridge.

These are revolutionary in their components, which involve hitherto much-talked-about but never perfected nonchlorate, and consequently noncorrosive, properties. One of them in addition carries a new bullet—a copper-coated .22.

Since the advent of these cartridges a great deal has been printed in shooting journals concerning them. But the interested shooter has been forced to rely largely upon the results of factory tests for an idea as to the accuracy of these newcomers. And all that may be gained from such sources is apt to be regarded as theoretical by the practical shooter. But the scores made with the new .22's at Sea Girt tell just what may be expected of them, in this stage of their development, under varying weather conditions and in open competition with the leading approved standard brands of the past; and the behavior of this ammunition in the matches must be regarded as a source of valuable data in the future development, in military and sporting calibers, of other cartridges of similar components and properties.

More than a hundred shooters, veterans and tyros, participating from dawn till dark in a five-day program of nip-and-tuck competitions formed the background against which this "match condition" test was carried out under the eyes of unofficial observers from the Army, Marine Corps and ammunition and

arms companies, nationally-known figures in the shooting world, who came not by happen-chance but because the Sea Girt matches had something great or small of value to each one of them in their future contacts with riflemen and rifle-shooting. It would be too much to say that these observers were present especially to see the new .22's perform, although some of them were; yet the fact remains that if more laboratory men, and more high service officers, whether or not they were shooters, would attend these competitions regularly, great benefits to the shooter and to the development of arms and ammunition would result.

One who watched the record entry list rolling up the best of scores under what at times became the dirtiest wind conditions that ever deviled a small-bore competition, can entertain no doubt of the constructive strides that .22-caliber shooting has taken during the past half dozen years. Gone is the haphazard and often grotesque shooting equipment of the past, wherein figured all manner of makeshift weapons, while the shooters, new themselves to the game, let imagination run wild in wide experiment to find what weapon could be relied upon to put them in all the time.

It may be remarked that this problem has never been solved and never will, yet a consensus of opinion concerning the best types of rifles and telescope-sights, which is little short of standardization, has slowly developed. A check-up of the rifles used in one of the big matches this year at Sea Girt disclosed 58 bolt-actions—Springfields and Model 52 Winchester—and 37 falling-block single-shots, either true Ballards or Martinis, or adaptations of these systems. Most of these weapons were specially barreled by either Pope, Peterson, Hoffman, Hubelek or Neidner; and except when used in iron-sight matches, were equipped with the best "glass eyes" turned out by Fecker, Winchester

and Stevens. Of ammunition, all of the old stand-by brands were represented, plus the newcomers, in ratio depending entirely upon the personal choice of the shooters and with each showing up well in the scores. So with the use of such gilt-edged and almost standard equipment, the outcome of the competitions was dictated largely by the human element,



Hundred-Yard Stage of Eastern Individual Championship

and the scores are more than ever a criterion of skill.

Of the contestants themselves, 77 were hard-bitted, veteran Class A shots; 14, by virtue of having attended at least one small-bore meeting at Sea Girt or Camp Perry, fell into Class B; while 30 qualified as simon-pure tyros, a most creditable showing of new blood in a game where skill and experience are largely the balance of success, and in which as a consequence the newcomer is too often discouraged before he has given himself a sufficient opportunity to comprehend the intricacies of controlling the flight of the .22-caliber ball.

Riflemen—and this is especially true of small-bore shooters—are prone to regard the winds of the world as their arch enemies. But in these days of super-accurate equipment it is more often than not the vagaries of the wind

Cup, the Sea Girt Small-bore offers a variety of practical prizes, and has established the popularity with the shooters of this kind of special award. This year's array was very generous and included rifles, shotguns, telescopes, telescope-sights, traveling outfits, cameras, pipes, knives, silverware, and shooters' books. And so with this résumé of men, equipment and locations in mind, we can get on with the story of the shoot.

Opening day, June 30, with an unlimited reentry program to provide ample opportunity for sighting-in, found fourscore shooters on the range. This number was gradually augmented by new arrivals on the second morning, for the beginning of the squadded matches, until 110 had registered. This was an unusual

proof against accidental discharge, he could be found honing down sears and otherwise adjusting trigger pulls. And when a mote got into any of the glass eyes, Fecker was on the job to fix them. Incidentally many of the shooters were anxious to know when Fecker will bring out a hunting-scope as good in its field as his target product has proved to be, but Fecker's replies failed to give day or date of the appearance of this new sight.

The gallery of unofficial observers included such men as Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, of the N. R. A.; Col. Townsend Whelen and Col. G. C. Shaw, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, both of the Army; Col. "Sandy" Macnab, the big boss of this year's National Matches; Maj. Harry B. Smith, of the Marine Corps, as well as others.

Sea Girt is ever full of surprises. Winds shift and veer around the compass. Light changing clouds drift in from the near-by Atlantic. Gustly days die in that late afternoon calm which has seen so many record runs of bull's-eyes, and which has been called "the golden hour." And true to form, Sea Girt held many a surprise of weather through this year's small-bore matches. The first two days were gray, gusty and visited by passing showers, with a wind which, to the old-timers, spelled storm. But with a change of direction in the air currents came bright cool days for the remainder of the meeting.

The unlimited reentry program enjoyed its greatest popularity during the first day of the shoot, when no squadded competitions were in progress and when everybody was intent upon establishing his elevations in preparation for the big matches to come. After the first day the reentry matches drew but few competitors, largely because the shooter who this year entered all the squadded events had little or no time for anything else.

With the five best targets counting for score, six riflemen tied on possibles in the 50-yard Reentry, an event awarded to R. H. McGarity, of Washington, D. C., who also took the 100-yard Reentry on a perfect score. The 200-yard Reentry was captured by R. H. Nisbet, of the Quinipiac Club, with a score of 250.

Two of the most difficult small-bore individual matches—the Palma and the Eastern Championship—forerunners of the team matches which bear similar designations, were the curtain-raisers for the squadded program.

With a field of 79 competitors the Palma Individual was shot during Friday morning, July 1; and with the weather still an uncertain quantity the contestants in this event were given every chance to demonstrate their wind wisdom. During the first stage almost every first shot went wide on windage, but as the shooters learned to expect anything from the puffs and lulls, and to watch for just the right moment, Fives and V's began appearing along the line. The wind conditions slowed up the match to a considerable degree, with the result that the last stage ran over and was finished in the early afternoon. Then the wind was not quite so strong, but the changes were more frequent and troublesome.



Virgil Richard and Harry Pope

which decide who, in a field of almost equally skilled shots, wears the laurels of victory. And Sea Girt, than which no range in the country is better adapted to small-bore shooting, was at its best during the July Fourth season, although the winds contributed a sporting uncertainty which prevented even the oldest dopers from becoming walk-away winners. Yet, in spite of the fact that outguessing the wind became the despair of many a seasoned shot, the scores were unusually high—among them a new world record of 399 over the Dewar course with iron sights. This record was made by Leonard J. Miller, of Philadelphia, in the Camp Perry Special Match. The old record was 398, made by Shearer, of Renova, Pa., two years ago at Camp Perry.

The range equipment was even better than usual, a new type of target frame having been designed and installed. Squaw Camp and the Club House were in full blast, and the shooters this year made the matches a July Fourth outing for their families as well as for themselves.

The prize list contributed in no small measure to the success of the shoot. In addition to the attractive list of annual trophies which has grown up with the Sea Girt meeting, such as the Van Sciver, the Frazee, the Frankford Arsenal and the Roosevelt Club

attendance feature. In the past the 3d and the 4th of July have usually seen the peak of attendance, but this year there was hardly a difference of ten shooters between those competing the first day and those on the range on the holiday.

When the matches started, in addition to the competitors there were on the range to aid in handling the matches the customary number of "stand-bys" and old-timers, who are always ready for the thankless jobs of range or statistical officers—"Cap" Richard, Tom Davis, Frank Kahrs, Henry March, Lew Weldin, et al.—but what's the use? Everybody who goes to Sea Girt knows that crowd. Only one was missing—Charlie Groondyke, of Wilmington, who was always "behind the scenes" in the statistical office, making things run easier for the shooters, and whose death this spring was a great loss to the Sea Girt Tournament.

First aid to shooters discouraged with the performance of their equipment was present in the persons of Harry Pope, J. W. Fecker and that hardy annual, Paddy O'Hare. In Paddy's tent, as usual, almost every kind of shooting equipment, American or British, could be purchased. Whenever Harry Pope wasn't busy sticking pasters on the stocks of contestants' rifles and certifying that the mechanisms were

While 77 of the 79 riflemen on the line were dropping from 1 to 30 points each, there were two who succeeded in outguessing the wind every time. They were: a veteran shot, Paul Landrock, of the Roosevelt Club, and M. W. Dodson, of the Frankford Arsenal Club. The fact that each of these two shooters piled up a score of 225 faced the statistical office with the problem of solving one of the most difficult ties that has yet occurred in small-bore shooting. Breaking the tie by the old familiar highest score at the longest range availed nothing, for in all three stages the totals were the same; accordingly after all the methods provided in the special Sea Girt rule covering such cases had been exhausted the tie was decided by "the inverse order of shots for the shot of lowest value," the V count in the end giving the match to Dodson.

The Eastern Individual Championship drew 82 entries and was fired Friday afternoon under slightly improved wind conditions over those prevailing during the Palma. In the 50-yard stage eight contestants—German, L. J. Miller, Mrs. Hilborn, Kelsey, Charles Johnson, Shearer, Dodson and Oswald—made possible scores. Of these, Miller was the only one to go clean at both 50- and 100-yards, although Sittler, Hansen, Everett and Kaschagen, all of whom had been wind-tricked out of points at the short range, scored 100 on the mid-range. At this point Miller seemed a good bet for winner, but at 200 yards the wind bested him for a point and his perfect score was ruined. On the other hand, C. N. German, who had started clean but who had lost a point at 100 yards, got them all in at the long range, outranking Miller's score of 249 with a similar total. German, although rated as a Class A shot, has not been in the game very long, but was one of the moving spirits in the establishment of the Bear Rock Rifle Club in the Allentown section of Pennsylvania, and which is now one of the progressive marksmanship organizations of the East.

Incidentally the Bear Rock boys are proud, and justly so, of their club insignia, a Bruin, worn on the back of their shooting jackets. That was why one serious-minded member of the team advocated removing the emblems when a Merry Andrew from a rival team inquired whether the animal so proudly worn was a ground hog!

The Bear Rock Club uniform was only one of several such appearing at this year's matches, and it is becoming more and more the recognized thing for the members of a team to wear some insignia of their organization.

If the shooters who fired in the individual events Friday thought that the weather dope gained therein with so much difficulty would be sufficient to keep them in the elusive V-ring through the Palma Team, the Eastern Two-man Team Match and the Spencer Individual on Saturday, they were doomed to disappointment. The day instead of being bright was overcast. The wind was stronger and rain swept the range in gusty showers. Shooting conditions during the morning became no better and made the skill of even the best shots an uncertain quantity. Several times

the rainfall made an interruption of the matches necessary.

It was during the morning that the Palma Team Match was shot, 13 teams lining up for the first stage, with the Roosevelt Club taking the lead on a remarkable stage score, considering the wind, of one point down from a possible 300. The Remington and the National Capital clubs pressed the New Yorkers closely, each with a score of 298. At 175 yards the Roosevelts maintained their lead with 294 additional points, although the Remingtons and the Washington, D. C., boys hung on too close for comfort. In the last stage of the match the Remington Club made a brave effort to overtake the leader, but although this team put on 289 points at 200 yards—no mean showing in that wind—the Roosevelt Club took the match with a team total of 880, the Remington Club second on 878 and the National Capital Club third on 877.

The Eastern Two-man Team Match followed the Palma Team and brought out a record entry of 40 teams. As in the previous event, the weather conditions did not permit the shooter to take any liberties with his chances. The skies cleared and the wind died a bit, but was still sufficiently bad to call for 10 and sometimes 12 inches of correction, at the same time flattening out what little mirage was running and leaving the rifleman very much at sea, especially as the shooters go in cold without sighters. Fred O. Kuhn, of the Remington Club, and C. S. Neary, of the same organization, won the event on a total of 583 out of 600, with Leonard Miller and Charlie Johnson, of the Frankford Club, in second place with 580, while Edward Smelter and Charles St. John occupied third place on a score of 579.

In every game there are a few men who will take any advantage that comes their way—rifle-shooting is no exception—and if you don't believe it take a squint at the .22-caliber bullet holes in the range posts at Sea Girt, where unauthorized "sighters" have been sneaked in when no range officer was near. Therefore when a conspicuous instance of good sportsmanship occurs it should be recorded. Such an incident happened in the Two-man Team Match, and down in sixteenth place is a team that might have been in third place with a prize of twenty good iron men if Jensen and Shields of the National Capital Club had cared to take a prize by keeping still instead of winning it.

When the preliminary bulletin for this match was posted, Jensen and Shields were given third place with a score of 380, but it had hardly appeared on the board before these men called at the Statistical Office and declared that each, to his own knowledge, had made a clean miss which had evidently been recorded as a hit. An examination of the targets showed groups which might easily have contained an extra shot, but these men declared that they wanted no prizes so long as they themselves entertained a doubt as to their right to them.

Deducting the two misses put them hopelessly out of the money.

The time consumed by the Palma and the Two-man Team Matches forced the range management to postpone the Spencer until the following day, when it was rescheduled with the Eastern Team Match, the Swiss Match and the Camp Perry Special.

With shooting conditions but little altered the Eastern Team Match, the Spencer, the Swiss and the Camp Perry Special provided a schedule for July 3 that crowded all the shooting possible into the available hours. The peak of attendance—about 125 registered shooters—with a large gallery of spectators, was reached on Sunday morning.

In the Eastern Team Match with ten clubs participating, the Roosevelt, the Bear Rock, and the National Capital outfits staged a three-cornered race which rapidly developed into a neck-and-neck competition. The personnel of these three teams formed a group of small-bore shots difficult to duplicate in experience and range wisdom. In fact, the big team matches at Sea Girt are com-



L. J. Miller and his two 100-yd. possibles shot in Camp Perry Special

parable in their class, to the service-rifle battles between the big teams at Camp Perry. The rivalry is every bit as intense. The interest is quite as absorbing, and the marksmanship which has to be employed in winning is every bit as scientific. Nor can the tiny spiteful pop of the miniature cartridge belie any of these statements.

At 50 yards the New Yorkers, the Pennsylvanians and the Washington, D. C., boys each scored 391 points; but at the completion of the 100-yard stage, Roosevelt and the National Capitals had collected only 385 points each, while the Bear Rock shooters had rolled up and tucked into their scorebooks 391 additional points, so that the standing of the leaders at this point showed 782 for Bear Rock, with Roosevelt and the National Capital tied for second and third on 776 points. The other seven teams, while doing splendidly against adverse conditions, had by this time been

pretty successfully eliminated from the rôle of contenders. The final stage of the match, however, told the story, when the Roosevelt team put on 193 against 182 for the Bear Rock Club and 181 for the National Capital, the final scores being: Roosevelt 969, Bear Rock 964, and National Capital 957.

The Swiss Match which followed—a miss-and-out affair prone at 200 yards—is always a prime favorite and polled 82 entries. It proved to be no mean test of skill when the fact is considered that as many, if not more, ace shots were on the line as in any previous small-bore Swiss; yet the best that seasoned shot "Colonel Bill" Tewes could do in hanging up the winning score was 18 bull's-eyes, while in 1925, 43 were recorded in this event, and in 1926, 24 was the winning total. In fact, the vast majority of the shooters fell by the wayside before they had been in the black for half a dozen shots, and only 7 out of 82 of the best small-bore shots in the country could stay for better than 10 shots. Second place went to Shearer, of Renova, Pa., on 16 bulls; and R. H. McGarity, of Washington, D. C., took third place with 15 bulls.

The Camp Perry Special, fired over the Dewar course with iron sights, is another unfailing drawing card for shooters who have an eye on the free trip to the National Matches at the big Lake Erie Range, which is the first prize. Sixty-nine small-borers competed for this coveted award. L. J. Miller won the event with a record score of 399, having dropped one point at the short range. Miller's score was head and shoulders above that of his nearest rival, G. B. Sheldon, of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Rifle Club, who totaled 394. This, however, can be taken as no discount of the excellence of Sheldon's effort, considering the wind and the fact that Sheldon bested 67 other first-class shots. It simply makes Miller's score the more remarkable. As Miller had twice before won this match he chose, as was his privilege, the Fecker telescope-sight offered as second prize, giving the Camp Perry trip to Sheldon.

The Small-bore Spencer Match, prone at 200 yards for the Frazee Cup and other awards, was run off between 94 contestants Sunday afternoon. That the weather conditions were temporarily improved at this point is evidenced by the large number of V's in the leading scores of this competition, two possible totals having been made by R. H. McGarity, of the National Capital Club, and S. P. Gardner, of Renova, Pa., the Washington shot winning with 14 V's over Gardner's 13. Small-bore shooters like the Spencer. Not only is it a good match, but the first prize—the Frazee Cup—has no strings tied to it and becomes the personal and perpetual property of the winner, a circumstance paralleled in but few other matches, small-bore or service. A new cup of identical design is provided for this competition each year by Youle T. Frazee, of Montclair, N. J., who never overlooks an opportunity to promote small-arms practice.

When July 4 dawned the riflemen turned out for the big day of the shoot, with the Interstate Championship Team making its initial

bow as a team match small-bore classic, and the Long Range Individual matches in prospect. It took only the first few shots to convince even the hardest boiled of shots that he was in for the most difficult shooting day of his small-bore career. Early in the morning the wind shook out an entirely new bag of tricks. Starting with the usual strong left wind, going at about a 20-mile velocity, the air currents changed suddenly to a head wind, and then boxed the compass before settling down—if it can be said to have ever settled—to a nasty fish-tail fliriting about from 5 to 9 o'clock. In the teeth of such a mess coaching was practically futile and coaches also impotent. Along the line of scoreboards many a fine string of V's was disfigured by 2's and 3's. Some shooters "Englising" on the left edge of the target, hoping thus to get in the black, were blown out for a miss on the opposite side. It was far more a competition against the tricky wind than against opposing teams. "But," as "Cap" Lewis of Frankford would say, "the Mulligan Guards fought bravely" and the winners deserve their title of Interstate Small-Bore Champions.

Four States—Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania—and the District of Columbia were represented on the line. The Connecticut riflemen took a 5-point lead at 150 yards and added another point at 175 yards, so that although the New York State team scored 393 at 200 yards against Connecticut's 385, that 6-point margin remained safe, the Nutmeggers winning on a grand total of 1,259, with New Jersey second on 1,253 and New York third with 1,252.

The Long-Range Individual drew 28 contestants who had never won a first second or third prize in any open small-bore match—in other words, it was a tyro event. It was won by C. G. Browne, of Williamsport, Pa., on a total of 96, with Maj. W. S. Fulton, of the Coast Artillery, in second place and D. D. Mercer third on a similar total.

Individual honors for the shoot, carrying the Roosevelt Club Cup for the grand aggregate of scores in the Eastern Individual, the Palma Individual and the Spencer Matches, went to Paul Landrock on a total of 568. Second place was taken by M. W. Dodson, whose similar total was outranked by Landrock's strangely enough, in a manner similar to that in which Dodson had outranked Landrock for first place in the Individual Palma. C. N. German, of the Bear Rock outfit, took third place, also with 568 points, but was outranked by both Dodson and Landrock.

Thus we close the Score Book of the Big Fourth of July Shoot at Sea Girt for 1927.

It is good news for those who play the small-bore game in the East that Sea Girt will be the scene of another small-bore tournament over Labor Day. General Spencer has arranged to stage a series of .22-caliber matches in connection with the service-rifle events which will be held from September 1 to 10, and has extended an invitation to all small-bore shooters to attend. There will also be featured a shotgun program which should prove most attractive to the scatter-gun clan.

TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE SEA GIRT MEETING

BY COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN

THE annual small-bore rifle competitions at Sea Girt, N. J., June 29 to July 4, were attended by about 120 of the finest small-bore shots in the East. An exceedingly high degree of skill was exhibited by all contestants. I do not believe there have ever been gathered together an aggregation of riflemen in which such nail-driving marksmanship was in evidence. In every match at every range a man had to shoot a possible containing a large proportion of "V's" to be in the running at all.

The meeting did not bring out anything very new in the way of equipment or technique, but it did serve to confirm and emphasize the dope which most well-informed small-bore riflemen have known for some time.

The rifles used, in approximately the order of predominance, were the Winchester Model 52, Pope barrels in Winchester or Ballard, Single-shot actions, Springfield M 1., Peterson barrels in Ballard actions, and B. S. A. rifles. I saw one each of Savage, Stevens, and straight Winchester single-shot rifles. The Pope and the Peterson rifles all had stocks made to order. Everyone of the Winchester Model 52's that I saw had either a handmade or a modified stock, the simplest modification being the addition of a Rowley check pad to raise the comb. Only one of the Springfields used had any modifications whatever, which speaks very well for that rifle, and particularly for its stock.

In telescope-sights, among the more expert contestants the Fecker telescope with 1½-inch objective and Fecker precision mounts was by all odds the favorite. In fact, there were probably more of that type of telescope than any other. Undoubtedly it is the last word in telescope-sights for small-bore shooting. There were also a number of the less expensive grades of Fecker scopes. The remainder of the contestants were as a rule equipped with Winchester 5-A telescope-sights, many of them having special reticules and eyepieces fitted by Fecker. I saw several Stevens telescopes, and at least two of very old type.

All the cartridge companies had their best lots of ammunition on the grounds, but no one make or lot of ammunition showed marked superiority over the others. But the matches did show what well-informed small-bore shots have known for a long time, namely, that each rifle is a law into itself when it comes to ammunition, and the only way to get the best out of any weapon is to test all makes of ammunition in that weapon, and then choose the make and lot which gives the best groups. There seemed occasionally to be an indication with some rifles that the ammunition which gave the best results at 200 yards was not always the best at 50 and 100 yards.

Neither did the results of these matches show that any one particular make or type of rifle had any superiority in accuracy. Apparently as high places were won with factory as with special handmade barrels, and no one make of rifle could be said to be superior in accuracy to any other make.

(Continued on Page 20)



Mule Deer and the 7 mm. Remodeled Rifle

Big Game, Equipment and Rifles

By F. H. Riggall

Foreword: Mr. Riggall has long been known to the readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. His articles on the effects of various bullets on game, and particularly his most interesting treatise on Indians, smallpox and grizzlies, will be remembered by most of our readers. There is no man whose opinion I value more on the subjects indicated by the title of this article. Mr. Riggall lives in a country that is simply lousy with game. He is a real and an expert rifleman, and a close student of the habits of the game and of natural history. He has most unique opportunities to witness the effects of various rifles and loads on game shot by himself and his friends; and he has seen almost all calibers and kinds of bullets used. As soon as my book, "Wilderness Hunting and Wildcraft," was off the press I sent Mr. Riggall a copy, and asked for his comments on it. This is his letter in reply; and because it contains information about game, rifles, equipment, etc., which is not readily available to the majority of shooters, I am offering it for publication in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN that others may enjoy and profit by it, for I think it too good to keep to myself.—Townsend Whelen.

VERY many thanks for the book, which arrived safely about ten days ago. I have read it from cover to cover at least twice, and honestly think that I never saw so much meat enclosed between title-page and finis. Nothing could be left out without reducing its utility, and, on the other hand, everything of primary importance within its scope has been mentioned and dealt with. Also its tone is good, and I am sure it would have delighted that fine sportsman, Theodore Roosevelt, which is praise enough for any outdoor book. The introduction is particularly good, I think, and puts the reader in the proper frame of mind to grasp the principles of safe and sane conservation and sportsmanship, which are further developed in the body of the work; and it will not fail to help the good work that is being done along this line by the Boone and Crockett Club and similar other agencies. The illustrations are fine, especially the bears, and the whole format is clear and clean and a pleasure to use. As I reread it I jotted down on the dust cover a few notes to take up in this letter, and will run through them briefly.

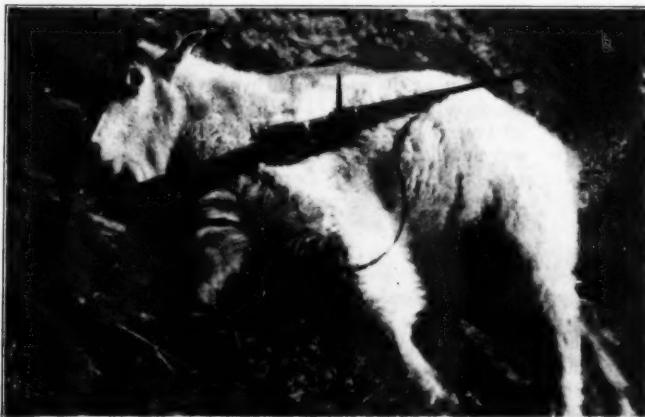
Page 9. White-tailed deer in Alberta and Saskatchewan: There are a few herds of white-tails in the foothills here from the Montana line to the Crows Nest Pass, probably 200 or 300 in all, as contrasted with probably 5,000 or more mule deer in the same section, and there are quite a number in the Cypress Hills on the southern end of the Alberta-Saskatch-

ewan boundary. This fall a very fine white-tailed buck was shot on the Alberta side and sent to the provincial museum at Edmonton. A few also occur along the foothills in Alberta north to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mule deer: Owing to the creation of the line of great parks and game reserves from Glacier Park north, the mule deer are now to be seen in great herds, recalling the accounts of the old explorers of 75 and 100 years ago. They are very prolific and respond rapidly to protection, and it is a great sight at this time of the year to see the hundreds of herds of from 10 to 100 individuals in the Watertown Lakes Park and the adjoining forest game reserve. Sheep, goats, elk and bear also are coming back rapidly, and the sheep in particular have made almost as spec-

tacular an advance as the deer; but because of their not venturing out so much into the lower areas and settlements the result is not so apparent. Goats are limited by their environment and are slower breeders than deer and sheep, but their perpetuation is assured; and if one penetrates into their chosen haunts they can readily be found in numbers. Elk always existed here, but about 15 years ago were reduced to about 200 head in a relatively small area. Since the creation of the parks they are recovering fast and are spreading north and south about 10 to 15 miles a year. Pack trails cut through the heavy timber are a great factor in determining their movements, as they love to follow a trail. They are fine big animals, as their range has always been lightly stocked and quite unrestricted, and the present park and game reserve lines afford them ample summer and winter range. In this connection I would like to emphasize the fact that the boundaries of the Canadian parks and reserves run from the Continental Divide far out into the foothills, while the original boundaries of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks stopped far short of the essential winter range of elk.

Bear are a problem. The great parks assure their preservation, but camps and ranches exercise a fatal fascination for a large number of bears, which have to be eliminated; and our experience here is that familiarity with the human race breeds a profound contempt in the ursine mind which



Goat Shot With 7 mm. R. fl

is only dissipated by the most radical treatment. However, one or two nice little black bears up on the hillside go a long way with the tourists in the parks, while the natural migrations keep up the supply from the wilder and more inaccessible regions.

The great and encouraging fact in the game preservation movement is the experience of Pennsylvania and the eastern slope of the Rockies, which shows that the game will and has come back when the right methods are adopted.

I note that Charles Sheldon says he considers it more important to avoid noise (even rolling rocks) than giving mountain sheep your scent in sheep hunting. One naturally hesitates to disagree with a man of his experience and intelligence, but I must say that my experience has been the reverse. I have often seen a bunch of sheep get my wind and take flight when I was so well concealed that there was no possibility of sight entering into the question. I know that several sheep hunters and guides say that human scent does not alarm sheep, but I have seen at least a dozen examples of that same thing occurring when the sheep (ewes and lambs especially) were 400 yards or more away. On the other hand, I have rolled bushels of rocks down slopes when close to sheep, and unless a rock came within a few feet the sheep took no notice. When one sees the huge talus slopes at the foot of all the cliffs and rim-rocks, and reflects that it all fell piece by piece from the cliffs, it is evident that if falling rocks scared sheep as a general thing our sheep would have all been nervous wrecks centuries ago. While I am on this subject of sheep I may say that sheep are so numerous in the National Park near here that last year a man was sent down from Banff to shoot down a lot of the big old rams. He killed half a dozen and then stopped as the season (June) was so late that the hair was shedding. His idea had been to mount some of the heads for distribution to museums in Canada.

This has been a very hard winter and the spring is late and cold. The deer (away from the town site at Watertown Lakes) are in good shape; but the sheep are poor and thin in most places. The deer graze and browse and will eat almost anything, but the sheep seem to depend mostly upon grazing; and when a warm Chinook is followed by a hard frost, as so often happens, the snow gets so crusted that only a few places are available for the sheep to feed, and if there are too many big rams they monopolize the best feeding ground and the ewes and the lambs suffer a great deal. In March there is only about one-thousandth part of the feeding area which is available in August, and as I said before the rams get the best spots and will drive off the weaker animals. There are hundreds of deer and sheep wintering within 5 miles of my house, and many of these are less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. I have a pair of 25-power binoculars mounted on a stand, and we watch the game with these for hours as they feed on the high ridges just west of my ranch. The deer around the Watertown Lakes Park town site are "bums." They beg from door to door and steal hay

from the barns and nooning teams, and the result is that they are not nearly so fat and slick as the wild deer are in the outlying areas, as there is no organized system of feeding them and they often do not get enough, and are too lazy to rustle for themselves.

In December, 1906, I killed a particularly fine big ram close to the ranch (before the park was created) and hauled him home entire and weighed him on a steelyard. He weighed 373 pounds four hours after death. He had a big head, $17\frac{1}{4}$ by $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and was about



A Big Beaver Weighing 67 Pounds Caught Near Mr. Riggall's Ranch in Southern Alberta

12 to 13 years old judging by teeth and horns, and was in good condition.

Regarding glasses for mountain hunting: I think that the best glass is the Zeiss "Del-turis" 8 by 24, 154 yards field at 1,000 yards, weight $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. It has the same power and field as the Delactis 8 by 40, with half the weight and bulk. I have used both, and 99 times out of a 100 the pupil of the eye is not sufficiently dilated to utilize the larger exit pupil of the big glass, whereas one has to pack around its weight and bulk all the time. For an expert hunter a smaller field and 12-power magnification would be better, as he knows where to look to find game. The small field tends to concentrate the faculties to discern the looked-for game, and the higher power gives information relative to the sex and quality of the animals, which is often badly needed. Anyone accustomed to using binoculars can easily hold them steadily enough (even offhand). In fact, my wife and

daughter as well as myself often use the big 25-power glasses with no support of any kind for several minutes at a time. If I could get a pair of 12-power glasses with a field of 50 yards at 1,000 yards to weigh not over 20 ounces, I would ask for nothing better for my own use. When looking over a valley or mountain side for game I would first view it carefully with the naked eye, noting the most likely spots and pockets, and then with elbows on knees in a sitting position I would go over all the most likely places with a fine-tooth comb, shifting to second-class ground only after prolonged inspection had failed to locate game in the especially favorable localities. This glass and this procedure, as I stated before, are for the expert, and your recommendation of the wide-angle 8-power glass is sound advice for the tourist-hunter; only I would not advise the choice of the bigger type of glasses out here, where old man gravity is such a determined and relentless foe to auto- and elevator-pampered muscles.

I may say that it is difficult for me to believe that anyone in America outside of naval and mercantile marine officers has carried and used binoculars more than I have in the past twenty-five years. I got my first 8x24 Zeiss "Feldstecher" prism glasses twenty-eight years ago. They are still in my possession and in good condition. Since locating in the West I have put on my glasses almost as regularly as my hat, and have used them on an average probably an hour every day for twenty-five years. I have used all kinds from 4 to 25 power in the best German and English makes, and keenly and critically examined all others that I could get my hands on. I have watched 10,000 head of game at all ranges from 10 yards to 10 miles, in all kinds of lights and weather, so I can speak from plenty of practical experience. I would also say that I much prefer the individual or independent eyepiece focusing system from the point of view of weight, bulk, and especially dust- and moisture-proof construction. I use my glasses so constantly that I can't be bothered with a case, and haven't used one for twenty years. I select a glass small enough and strong enough to go into my left-hand shirt pocket with the flap buttoned over and a lace leather thong around my neck under the shirt collar.

Relative to rifles: Last year and previously you wrote me of the fine work the 7 mm. was doing, so when I heard that a good 7 mm. was to be sold at the auction sale of a soldier's rifle I put in a bid with the auctioneer prior to the sale, which took place while I was away in the mountains with a party. I did not know what make or type it was, only that it was a 7 mm. When I got back I found that I owned a 7-mm. Haenel-Mannlicher Model 88, military stock, and forearm to the muzzle. The 18-inch barrel had a big 12-bore false barrel or jacket around it all its length, which screwed onto the true barrel just forward of the receiver; and the front action screw engaged into a projection on this false barrel. The sights were on the false barrel, like a .35 Remington auto-loader. The

(Continued on Page 23)

The Early Ballard

By L. D. Satterlee

SOME time ago on reading Mr. Hervey Lovell's article on the Ballard in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN for February, 1926, I made a promise that I would write the early history of this gun. So here goes.

I have never seen any historical article about the old-style Ballard with the hand-extractor, which was made between 1862 and 1875. Mr. Horace Kephart once mentioned it. With the help, however, of Mr. J. D. Parsons, of the Newburyport Public Library, and also the president of the Institute for Savings, Mr. H. B. Little, I have been able to reconstruct the history of this famous arm.

According to the Ballard genealogy the inventor, Charles Henry Ballard, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1822, married in 1845 and died in 1901. He was a machinist. It seems that prior to 1854 he worked for the firm of Ball & Rice, makers of planing machinery, in School Street, Worcester, Mass. From 1855 to 1859 he appears as one of the firm of Ball & Ballard. In 1859 Mr. Ballard sold out his interest to one Warren Williams, and that is how some of the early Ballards are marked "Ball & Williams." Mr. Ballard remained as foreman of the concern.

The circumstances attending the invention of the Ballard I have been unable to determine. Reviewing the history of firearms we find that in November, 1857, Smith & Wesson introduced their famous first model cartridge revolver with the hinged nose on hammer, caliber .22, taking BB caps. Owing to lack of a breech-block on revolvers, the heads of the BB caps swelled up when fired, sometimes jamming the revolver. In the spring of 1858 Mr. Wesson hit upon the idea of putting the fulminate in the rim of the cartridge, and thus was born the first rim-fire cartridge, the .22 short, or S. & W. No. 1, as it was then called. The idea of cartridge-revolvers spread like wildfire, and by the beginning of the Civil War fully a dozen varieties of revolvers had been placed on the market, all infringements of the Smith & Wesson patents. In July, 1861, after the war had begun, Smith & Wesson put on the market their 6-shot Army revolver, caliber .32 long, or S. & W. No. 2.

I do not believe, however, that there were any rim-fire rifles prior to the Civil War. The Ballard seems to be the second of the single shots, the Frank Wesson being the first. Although the Frank Wesson was patented in 1859, I believe the first guns were pistols; but the pistol in my collection is No. 1 and has the 1862 date on as well. I find that the Frank Wesson sporting-rifle is described in the *Scientific American* for July, 1861, as being a new thing then, and it apparently was caliber .32 long R. F., taking the same cartridge as used in the S. & W. No. 2 revolver introduced the same month. This caliber was the only caliber advertised in *Harper's Weekly* beginning with November, 1861, for a year or so.

As Frank Wesson was a brother of Daniel

Wesson, of the firm of Smith & Wesson, it appears that Frank looked to his brother for ammunition. Whether the introduction of the Frank Wesson rifle had anything to do with the Ballard I can not say. Nevertheless, the two men both lived in the same town of Worcester, Mass., and the Ballard was patented on November 5, 1861, after the Civil War had begun.

The demands of the United States Government for arms of various sorts induced a scramble for the use of patents which would prove acceptable to the Government. This is where the firm of Merwin & Bray came in. This firm probably put up the money to have the tools made; and the famous Ballard of Civil War history was first advertised in *Harper's* and *Leslie's* weeklies, beginning with March 29, 1862. The calibers were .32, .38, and .44 rim-fire. It is said that Mr. Richardson, later of the firm of Harrington & Richardson, helped to make the tools for manufacturing the Ballard. Besides the three calibers above mentioned, there was also the military size, caliber .54, made both in carbine and rifle models. The way to identify Ballards made in 1862 and 1863 is by the low serial number, if it exists, and also by the shape of the extractor, which is a segment of a circle, the top being horizontal. The gun is usually marked "Merwin & Bray, Agts. Ballard's Patent Nov. 5, 1861." The receiver has tangs, as is the case with all the Civil War Ballards. I have one of these early ones in the target model, with front-sight cover, folding peep rear sight and heavy barrel, so it may be that target grades were also made during the war.

During the latter part of 1863 Merwin & Bray discontinued the .54-caliber military weapons in favor of the .44 caliber for carbines, and .46-caliber for military rifles. The shape of the extractor was changed so that it looked more like a buckhorn rear sight. These guns are marked "Ball & Williams, Worcester, Mass."

On January 7, 1864, the United States Government placed an order for 1,500 Ballard carbines, caliber .44, of which 1,000 were delivered on March 18, 1864, and 500 on August 1, 1864, at a cost of \$23 each. These carbines, I believe, have a half-octagon barrel and no nipple. This is practically all the Government ever obtained. Merwin & Bray, however, advertised in *Harper's Weekly* from February 11, 1865, to July 1, 1865, that there were 20,000 Ballards in use by the General Government and the State of Kentucky, so it will be necessary to account for the other 17,000 or so. I believe, however, that Kentucky, in 1863, did obtain 3,000 carbines. The Confederates, nevertheless, by 1864 had been driven out of Kentucky and the Federals followed them, leaving the State at the mercy of guerillas, bushwhackers, etc.

In January, 1864, the State Legislature made

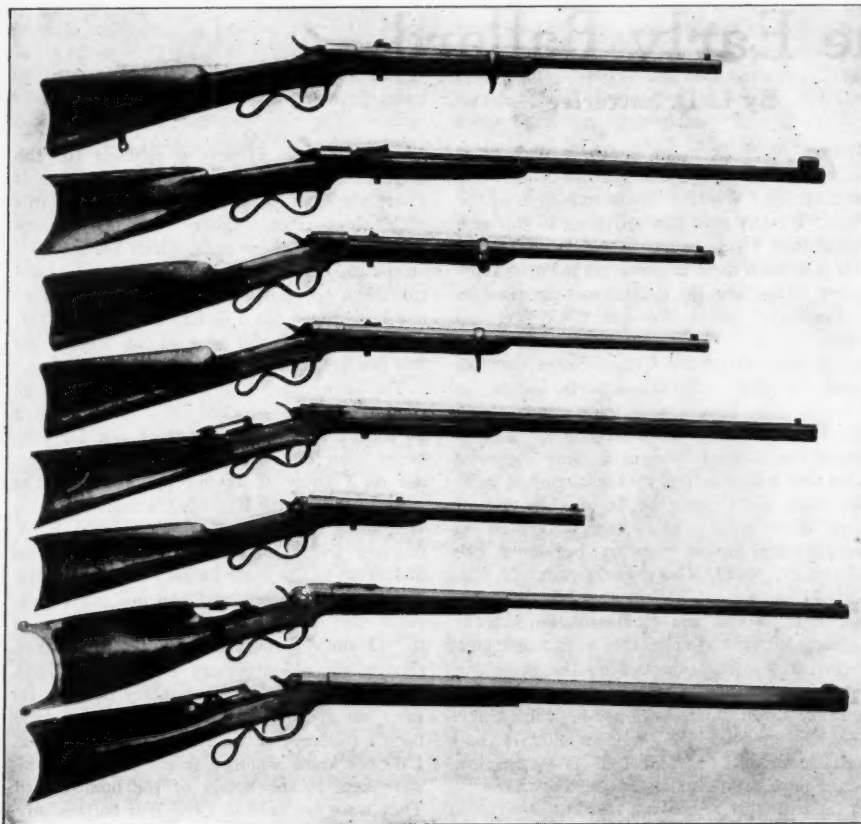
an appropriation of several millions for the defense of the State, and I believe here is where they bought 15,000 Kentucky Ballards—full-stock rifles, caliber .46 long. I have seen several of these guns, which are stamped on the top "Kentucky," but they all have been cut down to sporting size. The remains of one I examined has a serial number of 13070; has no nipple, as did none of the others; has five grooves, and is marked "Ball & Williams."

The funny part of it is this: Where did all these 15,000 full-stocked .46-caliber Ballards go to? I have never heard of one for sale, never seen one described in any catalogue, nor do I know of anyone having one. The .54-caliber military Ballards are more common. Will some kind-hearted red-blooded N. R. A. member living in Frankfort, Ky., look this matter up in the State Library or at the Adjutant General's office, and find out when Kentucky sold these guns off and where they went to? I am very curious to know. It is true, though, that Montgomery Ward, about 1884, did have some .46-caliber military Ballards for sale, but they had a nipple and must have been a post-war product, though possibly not. I do not know whether or not these Ballards were kept in the homes of the home guard. They were not used in Civil War battles, anyway.

Now right here I should explain about that nipple. During the war there was a strong prejudice against cartridge-guns on account of the possibility of running out of ammunition, and General Ripley thought flint-locks were plenty good enough for anybody. Therefore Merwin & Bray took out a patent for a nipple to be placed in the breech-block, so that the Ballard could be used as a muzzle-loader, with cap. I don't see how it could work very well, as the breech would undoubtedly leak gas at every shot. The patent date—January 5, 1864—may be found on the side of the thumb-piece of the hammer, and this is a fair indication that the specimen was not made before 1864. Merwin & Bray also advertised this feature in *Harper's Weekly* for a month or so, beginning with January, 1864. I have never seen any Ball & Williams guns with the nipple, however.

At this point I should say something of Merwin & Bray, who were "go-getters" of the first water, and were consistent advertisers, which was not true of some of the other arms companies. They formed a partnership at the beginning of the Civil War; and, beginning with March 15, 1862, advertised the Prescott revolver.

The Prescott revolver (made in Worcester, too) was an infringement of the Smith & Wesson, and the sale of it was discontinued in 1863; but Merwin & Bray, not to be discouraged by such a matter, got hold of the Reynolds & Hotchkiss patent of 1859 for a front-loading revolver, renewed the patents, invented an ejector, and came out strong in



READ FROM TOP DOWN

1. Ballard O. M. Carbine, caliber .54, using special rim fire cartridge. Serial No. 390. Period 1862-1863.
2. Ballard first model target rifle, caliber .46. No marks. Period 1862-1863. May be the Kentucky military frame, remodeled.
3. Ballard N. M. Carbine, caliber .44 long R. F. Half-octagon barrel. Serial No. 10,225. Marked "Ball & Williams, Worcester, Mass." Period 1864. Receiver has tangs to hold stock. The 1,500 carbines obtained by the United States were probably of this model. No nipple.
4. Ballard N. M. Carbine, caliber .44 long R. F. round barrel. Serial No. 18,546. Marked "Merrimack Arms & Mfg. Co., Newburyport, Mass." Period 1867-1868. No tangs on receiver. Nipple is screwed in.
5. Ballard Target Rifle, caliber .44 long C. F., originally R. F. Serial No. 21,826. Marked "Brown Mfg. Co., Newburyport, Mass." Period 1869-1873. Nipple is not screwed in in this model.
6. Ballard Hunting Rifle, caliber .44 long rim or center fire. Cut down by some "Injun." Round barrel. Serial No. 66. Made by Marlin and marked "J. M. Marlin, New-Haven, Conn. U. S. A. Patented February 9, 1875. Ballard's Patent, Nov. 5, 1861." Has the old-style hand extractor, and reversible firing pin. Period 1875.
7. Ballard Offhand Target Rifle, caliber .32. A peculiar piece, as the breech block is the same as in the previous model, being narrower behind the cartridge than in the later Ballards. Whether this is of the vintage of 1875 or of 1876 would depend upon whether the first of the automatic extractor type had the narrow breech block or not. Later Ballards had a wider breech block and they are interchangeable. Property of Mr. M. G. Chandler.
8. The Ballard Pacific No. 5, caliber .40-85 Everlasting or .40-90 Ballard (factory ammunition). Has cleaning rod under barrel. Notice the wider breech block. Made between 1876 and 1881 by John M. Marlin.

I have been greatly assisted in the writing of this article by Mr. M. G. Chandler, who pointed out to me a number of technical differences in these various models, which I otherwise would not have noticed.

1864 with a line of front-loading revolvers, variously called the "Plant," "Merwin & Bray" and "Eagle" revolvers. There were two sizes; some say three. At least there are three sizes of those odd cartridges, which some call "immature" or "cupped" cartridges, but which are more properly called "hollow-base." Merwin & Bray also controlled the so-called

"Wood Revolver," as made by the Connecticut Arms & Manufacturing Co. The name "Eagle" was first used about 1866, the Eagle Arms Co. being incorporated in November, 1865. The Plant Manufacturing Co. burned down on December 8, 1866, and I have heard on good authority that John M. Marlin then made these Eagle revolvers, and perhaps he did.

The Smith & Wesson patent expired in 1869, and about 1871 Merwin & Bray (now Merwin & Hulbert) took up the manufacture of the Hopkins & Allen revolvers (those "Blue Jack-ets," "Rangers," "KL," etc.) About 1877 Mr. Hulbert invented the Merwin & Hulbert automatic-ejecting revolver.

In the rifle line Merwin & Bray did not fare so fortunately. The Ballard, as I shall show, blew up in 1873, so in 1875 they put their money into the manufacture of the Evans 32- and 26-shot repeaters. They couldn't compete with the Winchester, however; and in 1880 about 6,000 Evans rifles were dumped on the market. They took a little rest; and then about 1888 took up the manufacture of the Merwin & Hulbert single-shot rifles and shotguns. Merwin & Hulbert went out of business in 1901, and although, about 1887 and possibly at other times, they advertised a 160-page catalogue, for a copy of which I would give several beaver skins, or "pussey" hides, if you prefer, as well as for any of the other circulars which they issued, I have never been able to obtain one. Merwin & Bray certainly had their hands in a lot of things.

During the Civil War it was necessary to provide ammunition for the Ballards. There weren't any UMC, Peters, or U. S. Cartridge Co.'s then. Smith & Wesson made cartridges for their own revolvers, and also for Frank Wesson. Ballard cartridges were made by Crittenden & Tibballs, of South Coventry, Conn.

This little town is on a stream that flows out of a lake called Lake Wamgumbaug and into Willimantic River. It is a few miles east of Hartford. There is no railroad through it, and the thousands of boxes of ammunition made for the Spencer carbines during the Civil War must have been carted by team over to the railroad a few miles east. Deliveries of ammunition continued till late in 1866, but after that there was not much doing. So Crittenden & Tibballs sold most of their machinery to UMC, but the building was left. Merwin & Bray, however, at the end of the Civil War were just "raring to go."

In 1865 they organized the New York Metallic Ammunition Co., whose location was Morrisania; but I do not think they established a factory there. What they did do, however, was to establish the American Metallic Ammunition Co. in the above-mentioned building, at least as early as 1870. Here the manufacture of ammunition for their Ballards and other guns, as well as hollow-base cartridges for the Eagle revolvers, was continued. This American company also made Evans cartridges. There was also a Phoenix Cartridge Co. in South Coventry, and owned by Merwin & Hulbert.

At the end of the war Warren Williams, of the firm of Ball & Williams, decided to retire. This caused a wind-up of the partnership and the firm became known as R. Ball & Co. I suppose on this account Merwin & Bray decided to pull out. They hit upon Newburyport, Mass., as the victim, and a site was obtained at the foot of Broad Street. The *Newburyport Herald* for July 21, 1866, announced

that an arms factory was to be built there, provided the citizens contributed \$50,000, which they did. The firm was worth about \$150,000. On August 29, 1866, it was announced that they were already extending the wharf into the river. On December 5, 1866, it was reported that it would take most of the winter to put up the building. By June 25, 1867, the factory was in operation, and we find that the "Merrimack Arms & Manufacturing Co." was incorporated May 16, 1867, so that Ballards stamped this way were probably not made before 1867. Mr. Bray, of Merwin & Bray, became president, and G. Merrill was secretary. The name of the owners was changed to Merwin & Simpkins, and a year or so later to Merwin, Taylor & Simpkins; and in 1869, again, to Merwin & Hulbert. The Merrimack firm also was to make the Southern derringer, but I have never seen one so stamped. They also made carving machines of G. Merrill's invention, and Beach open and globe sights; and a Ballard shotgun, also.

The only "Merrimack" Ballard I have is a carbine, No. 181546. It has a nipple, and the breech-block still has the cut in it, so that the nose of the hammer strikes on the cartridge rim. However, the tangs of the receiver are omitted and the stock is secured by means of a long screw inserted through the butt. In this Ballard the extractor-spring works under compression, while in earlier models the spring works under tension. It looks as if entirely new tools had been made for the frame and breech-block. The calibers of sporting rifles were .22, .32, .38, .44, .46, .50; with a 20-gauge shotgun, all rim-fire.

In 1869 a new feature was adopted. A sort of rocking nose was placed on the face of the hammer, which, when placed in a forward position, made the gun a rim-fire; but when placed in the backward position and a cap inserted on the nipple the gun became center-fire. A hole was punched in the head of the empty rim-fire cartridge-case, reloading-tools were provided and the cartridges could be reloaded. At the same time the breech-block was changed. The slit was filled up and a firing-pin inserted. Breech-blocks of most of the early Ballards are interchangeable, however.

The arms business had now reached a low ebb, so far as the single-shot rifles were concerned. Winchester repeaters sold well; but who would take a chance with a single-shot when half a dozen redskins were all coming lickety-cut at the same time? Perhaps it was this, and perhaps it was something else that led to the formation of the Brown Mfg. Co., which took over the Merrimack Co., and marked their guns "Brown Mfg. Co." This latter firm was incorporated February 18, 1869, under the laws of New York State. J. H. Brown of New York City was president, and George Merrill, treasurer. It seems, however, that J. H. Brown was interested in the so-called "Brown Bolt Gun," patented October, 1871. This is really the "Van Choate" gun of 1869 (sometimes called the Prince rifle); and it was only lately that I got a line on it at all. Some thirty years ago Bannerman had a Van Choate; and the UMC listed a .45 Van Choate

cartridge. Brown undoubtedly got control of the Ballard plant so that he could manufacture the Brown gun, G. Merrill obtaining a new patent on it. The *Army and Navy Journal* for May 13, 1871, gives some dope on it, stating that 160 men were employed, and that new machinery required an investment of an additional \$200,000. The Brown was exhibited at the Massachusetts State Test in 1871 and also at the New York State Test the same year; but Remington made a better offer and New York adopted the Remington .50 caliber instead. Brown Bolt guns are rather scarce. Mine is a carbine, caliber .577, cut down from an Enfield rifle. Maybe there are some specimens made as new guns.

Well, this proved to be the beginning of the end. The revival in target shooting had not yet begun. A mortgage was placed on the property May 8, 1871, and payments made as late as February, 1873. On July 23, 1873, the plant was sold at auction; and the famous pre-Marlin Ballard passed into history. At this time Merwin & Hulbert were at 83 Chambers Street, New York City. The firm of Schoverling & Daly were across the street, and in some way they became the owners of the Ballard patent.

I do not believe that the Brown Mfg. Co. ever made center-fire Ballards as such. It is true many specimens have a central firing-pin, but it looks like a homemade job. They could, I suppose, furnish a solid firing-pin, the same shape as the nipple; enlarge the vent a little, and make it look like a factory job. Remington, as early as July, 1871, was using the .45 Peabody C. F. cartridge in their so-called "Adirondack" model. In September, 1872, they used the .44-77 and .44 long C. F. Sharps probably had the .44-77 and .40-50 and .70 necked cartridges in 1871. At the first Creedmoor shoot in 1873 some .44- and .45-caliber Ballards were used in 200- and 500-yard shooting, and might have been center-fire, at that. But the firm was on its last legs then. I note an advertisement of UMC in October, 1874, stating that the .45 Peabody C. F. cartridge was used in the Ballard.

Tradition says that the Ballard was off the market for a year or so, and that is right. That was 1873 and 1874. Schoverling & Daly turned the gun over to J. M. Marlin to manufacture. Remington had obtained most of the old machinery. I have in my possession a bid sheet of Marlin's, evidently made at that time. The bank itself obtained possession of the building; and about 1880 turned it over to the Towle Silverware Co., who still occupy it. Marlin had some machinery of his own, as he was making cartridge-pistols and Standard revolvers. Marlin may have obtained the old tools, because the earliest Ballards he made had the old-style extractor and the reversible firing-pin whereby center-fire cartridges could be used. It's hard to believe, isn't it? I did not know it myself, but I have one which is caliber .44. It has the old-style hand extractor, and Marlin's name on it with patent date of February 9, 1875, which is the date for the firing-pin. The serial number is 66. It has a heavy round barrel and probably corresponds to the No. 1 of the auto-

matic extractor type. It was evidently made in 1875, as late in that year new tools were being made, and on January 20, 1876, an advertisement was inserted in *Forest and Stream* stating that the new line was being made. The ad ran for three months; then in April, 1876, the details were given. This marked the introduction of the famous .40-63 and the .38-55. Some .44 long-range calibers were made, using 100 grains of powder. The .32-40 came out later. Schoverling & Daly did the advertising and issued the catalogues. In 1881 the Marlin Fire Arms Co. was formed. Ballards made after that are stamped with this company's name on them. Before that they were stamped "J. M. Marlin." This famous line was continued up to 1882, I think.

This brings my story up to where Mr. Lovell begins. The reason for writing it is this: Several authorities say that the Ballard was made at Fall River, Mass. Bannerman catalogued a Ballard marked that way. So when I went there I looked their Ballards over, but couldn't find any so marked; and concluded that my eyesight was getting pretty poor. The U. S. Cartridge Co. in 1902 acquired part of the collection of a Mr. Brooks, of Hartford, Conn.; and exhibited it at the Boston Sportsman's Show that year. A catalogue was issued, and a second edition brought out in 1904. Both were compiled from the Brooks catalogue of 1899, which contains this mistake.

For a postscript I will say that it seems that Mr. Ballard did not go to Newburyport when the firm moved there. About 1870 he was associated with a man by the name of Fairbanks, making the Ballard tip-up derringer. I presume he made enough out of his patent to take life easy after that.

GALLERY LOADS FOR THE SPRINGFIELD

By S. P. Osgood

I HAVE one of the late copies of the Lyman-Ideal handbook and got in touch with them about getting bullet No. 308-245, 87 grains weight, and sized to .3085 for use in my tight-chambered Springfields. They forwarded the bullets promptly and I tried them in the Griffin & Howe Springfield after having Mr. Griffin fit it with one of his set triggers. Using fired cases and nine grains of du Pont Pistol No. 5, with sand-bag muzzle-rest, prone position, distance 35 feet (the longest range in my cellar), I was able to make group after group (10 shots) that would go under a dime.

Using the same shells and 4 grains of the same powder and a No. 0 buckshot, same rifle was able to make nickel-size groups (10 shots) at the same distance without fouling or leading the barrel at all, but the action works somewhat stiffer with the buckshot load. You must be careful to raise the muzzle of the rifle before each shot to settle the powder back against the primer, also elevate the target enough so the powder will stay back when the rifle is sighted; and there you are. The elevation on the No. 48 rear-sight scale is three long marks and a few extra minutes; the windage is 4 clicks to the left.

"Geese Is Geese"

By W. E. Edwards



Wild Geese Rising From Salton Sea

THIS being a tale of how the wild goose, generally conceded to be among the smartest and most wary of our wild fowl, was caught by catering to the paradoxical lack of smartness in the same bird which has caused mankind for several generations to refer to foolish members of the human race as geese, we shall not claim any credit on account of superior mentality over the goose. Neither shall we claim originality, as we have heard of this same trick being played before. However, it worked and worked well.

C. C. and I had decided on a duck hunt. To be sure of getting as good a location for the morning shoot as possible we drove out to the club the evening before to look over the marshes and pick out the particular spot we would hit for ere dawn on the day before Thanksgiving. On looking over the various kinds of shooting to decide whether we would go to the island and take the morning flight of redheads, or shoot over the ponds or in the marshes, we found that a great number of geese had just come in from the north and were feeding on the nut grass in the marsh.

Now geese are larger than ducks; they are also fewer, and supposedly harder to get. It is, moreover, the general practice with waterfowl hunters to take goose-shooting when possible, as it isn't every day that such prospects are good. Still another point which helped us in making our decision to hunt geese instead of ducks was this, and we both admit it: to get the morning shoot of ducks meant answering Big Ben at 3 a. m., swallowing a hasty cup of coffee, driving 15 miles over very poor roads, and then wading a half mile to the marsh blinds of green tules, to be ready for that half-hour-before-sunrise opening gun, while goose-hunting required merely rising at a reasonable hour, driving in leisurely fashion to the marsh, preparing to outwit the geese at their afternoon feed, and taking the consequences. So we chose goose-hunting.

Arriving at the marsh about noon, we discovered that the great flock of geese was still resting on the open water of the Salton Sea. We had observed the day before the part of

the nut-grass field that was in especial favor as a feeding ground. Our job now was to get to that particular spot and arrange to deceive those geese without flushing them from their resting place some two hundred yards distant. The flock of snow geese looked like an enormous white blanket spread over the water edge of the marsh, and they were so plainly visible that it seemed to us our greatest problem was to get down low enough so that we couldn't see them; then our job would be easy.

This might have been all right if we had taken into consideration the possibility that there might be other geese in the world than those we could see so plainly at the water's edge. But—like goose like hunter. We didn't think of such a contingency and, secure in the belief that when we couldn't see the geese the geese couldn't see us, we proceeded on our crawling way to the spot of our selection.

But we found that there were other geese in that marsh, another kind, and as they later proved, as deserving of the genus name as their snow brothers. Just as we were congratulating ourselves on our cunning in outmaneuvering the birds and getting in position to rule the campaign, a small flock of checker-bellies or white-fronted geese rose just out of range with such a noise and flapping of wings that the whole colony we were stalking at once took notice, and we were forced to crawl carefully into a bunch of small green tules and hide for a half hour until they all decided it was only a scare and that there was no danger.

And here is where the real goose story begins. After waiting for

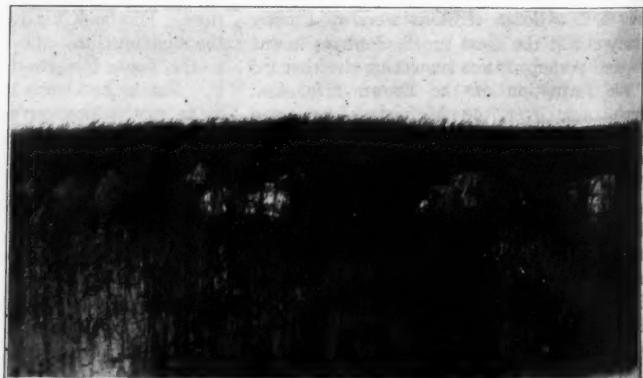
the large flock to settle down and become quiet, we decided that it was time to get on over to our chosen location, and raised up in the tules to survey our course. While looking straight ahead to the west, I caught, out of the corner of my eye, that same flock of checker-bellies right over us, about a hundred feet high. They must have decided that they were unduly frightened when they left and that they could safely come back and continue their repast on the tender shoots of the nut grass. C. C. saw them at the same time and we both threw our guns to our shoulders and fired. I shot once and then

heard such a splashing and general commotion in C. C.'s direction that I turned and looked, just in time to see him raising himself out of the six inches of water that rested on about eight inches of mud. In his haste to shoot before the geese got out of range he had thrown up his gun and fired without bracing himself. Having stood so long in one place he had sunk into the mud nearly to his knees, and, goose-like, he had pulled both barrels at one time on the one goose. He hit the water before his goose did and with a much greater noise, got water in his boots and mud on his new hunting-coat, but came up smiling. He had his bird.

We got two out of that flock, but in so doing flushed the multitude, and they were leaving, in large and small division of the whole, some for parts unknown and some for the other side of the bay, where they could sit on the mud flats, far out of our reach.

But, remembering how the checker-bellies had returned to us, we hurried on to the center of the point and proceeded to make arrangements to entertain those snow-birds in case they should come. We knew they had not eaten that day and thought it altogether likely that they would return later in the afternoon, as they had been feeding in this

(Continued on Page 26)



Our Newspaper Decoys

Notes On Reloading and Reloading Tools

By A. D. Bissell, Jr.

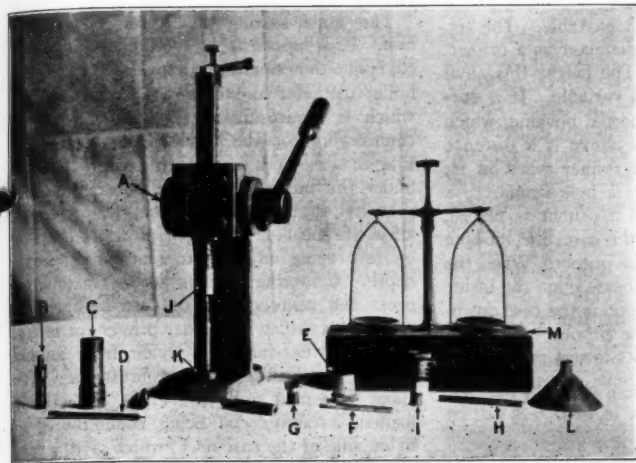


Fig. 1

RELOADING is very interesting to the one who enjoys doing it. In such cases it is also economical. However, if it is done with the main idea of economy, and thus is to be done as fast as possible, one had better omit it. The time would be better spent in earning money to buy ammunition.

The small press shown at A, Fig. 1, with the various attachments assembled about it was built some twelve years ago. Since that time over 20,000 rounds of ammunition have been loaded with it, ranging from .25 caliber to .505 caliber. After trying several tools that the market offered I decided to make my own. A bench tool seemed a bit faster than hand tools, though the only desire was quality of product, with speed entirely secondary. The attachments made for use with this press were only for high-power cartridges using metal-jacketed bullets. The necessary fittings for loading lead bullets in either rifle or pistol cartridges could easily be made. The several operations necessary in reloading fired cases are similar for different calibers; therefore the .30-'06 cartridge will be taken as typical, and the various points, when using full-power loads, will be covered in detail. These follow: First, trimming; second, sizing full length or only neck, and decapping; third, cleaning; fourth, recapping; fifth, loading the powder and seating the bullet. Of necessity some of these operations must precede others. They are listed here in the order which obtains in my reloading, the entire lot of cases to be reloaded being put through each operation before starting the next.

Fig. 1 shows the press at A, and the various attachments. In addition to the outfit shown

access to a lathe or drill-press and an arbor-press are necessary. Most any garage has these tools, and their use for a short time can usually be arranged.

When full-power cartridges are fired, the cases expand lengthwise as well as sidewise. Checking up a few fired cases for length after the first firing will show considerable variation, some being over the maximum allowable by five- or ten-thousandths of an inch.

side and outside of the case-mouth. Re-sizing takes care of the outside burr, and the inside one is easily removed with a scraper, which slightly chamfers the mouth of the case, resulting in the bullet starting easily in the final operation.

For full-length sizing the cases should be trimmed to the minimum dimension, as they will grow a little longer when resized. If only the neck is sized the case will remain at the trimmed length. If cases are fired in only one gun, neck-sizing will do for a few loadings, though full-power charges tend to make the cases tighter and tighter after each firing.

Resizing full length is easily accomplished in die c and punch d, Fig. 1. Cases should be slightly oiled on the outside, either with an oily cloth, or a little oil spread on the palms of the hands and the cases rolled between them, about five at a time. The die is forced over the case in an arbor-press, and is of such

length that when the head of the case is flush with the end of the die the case is sized to the correct length. Thus the die is its own stop. Putting the punch inside of the case and again using the arbor-press, the die being supported on a drilled anvil, the first downward motion of the punch pushes out the primer, and further motion drops the case out of the die. The case is sized neck and all.

For neck-sizing only, die e and punch f, Fig. 1, are used on the ram of the press, and claw g, Fig. 1, for the anvil on the press-table, stop on top of ram being set at proper position.

Cleaning of cases I consider optional. I never could see any improvement when doing it, and therefore do no cleaning myself.

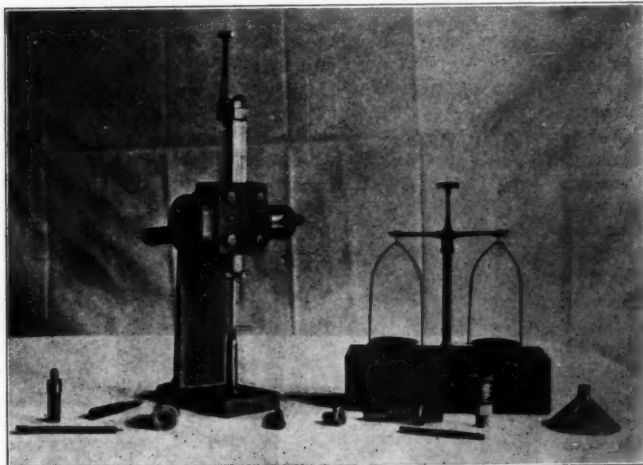


Fig. 1a. Press Set Up For Simultaneous Neck Sizing and Decapping

Specifications for the .30-'06 empty case call for a maximum overall length of 2.494 inches, the minimum for this dimension being 2.484 inches.

Trimming is easily done with tool *b*. Fig. 1 (which is similar to a counterbore, the pilot of which is an easy fit in the case mouth), used in a lathe, or in a drill-press provided with a suitable stop, the cases being held in the fingers against a suitable centering-support. Trimming forms a burr on both the in-

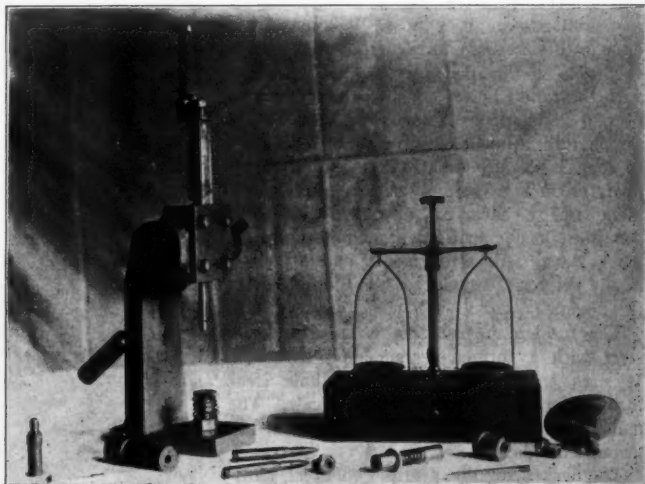


Fig. 1b. Press Set Up For Repriming

The oxidized surface of fired cases does not seem to change. However, washing in hot water would stop any after-corrosion from primer salts, and might be an advantage if reloaded ammunition were to be stored for years.

Repriming requires punch h, Fig. 1, on ram of press, and anvil i, Fig. 1, on press-table. Adjust stop on ram to be inoperative, as anvil has its own adjustable stop. Primer should be seated five-thousandths of an inch below surface of head of case.

Introducing the powder charge and seating the bullet are accomplished by the use of punch j, Fig. 1, on ram, and centering anvil k, Fig. 1, on table of press. Stop on ram is set to seat bullet proper depth. l and m, Fig. 1, show funnel and scales used. The funnel is placed over the mouth of the case, which is held in the left hand. The powder charge, having been weighed, is poured into the funnel and runs into the case. The funnel is removed and struck upside down on the table or bench, and if for any reason any powder is caught in the spout of the funnel it is scattered over the table and an underloading discovered. This also avoids an overload in the following case. Before the case is put down the bullet is seated in it. Thus I have either loaded cartridges or empty primed cases, and none partly loaded, in a loading-block or other arrangement. I always weigh my powder charges.

No provision is shown for crimping. Many bullets available for hand-loading have no crimping cannellure, and this groove should be in a bullet if crimping is desired. Crimping could easily be done at the time of seating the bullet, but for slow shooting at target or elsewhere it is not necessary, and hardly seems necessary where one loads his own sporting ammunition. Crimping holds the bullet in position in the case more firmly, and it is usually used in sporting-cartridges. Omitting the crimp gives better results as to group size in test-shooting.

Putting the entire lot of cases through each operation means several handlings for each case, which results in minute inspection for each one. Cases with any defects are thus weeded out and discarded.

The bench-press A, Fig. 1, is lightly built and similar to an arbor-press. It is not strong enough to size cases full length. The hole in the table is threaded $\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ and is in line with the ram. Lower end of ram is threaded $\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ and tapped $\frac{1}{4} \times 28$. The top of the ram has an adjustable stop with clamping-nut to lock it at any point. The pinion which operates the ram is simply slipped into engagement, and the lever can be quickly placed in the most convenient position for the work being done. All adjustments and attaching of the various dies, punches, etc., is done with the fingers.

The full-length sizing-die is cut from tool steel with a formed reamer, and hardened. It sizes entire case, and has a hole clear through for punch to eject the sized case. The punch has a slight head on it so it will not fall through the die.

The neck-sizing die, also of tool steel, hardened, and the punch made from drill rod, are both screwed to the ram, while the claw

is screwed to the press-table. This claw centers and holds the case as the neck is sized, primer knocked out and die withdrawn from the case. The stop on the ram is suitably set for this operation.

Seating primers is done with priming-punch on ram and priming-anvil on table. The top of the anvil is the same diameter as a primer, and cupped to fit one. The height this anvil stands above the table is variable. It is surrounded by a spring-supported bushing, which fits the anvil and stands above it a distance equal to the depth of a primer when in its top position. This leaves a hole similar to a primer-pocket into which a primer is placed, ready to be forced into the case, the bushing centering the case over the primer. When the ram is lowered its punch bears upon the inside of the head of the case, forcing the case downward and thus seating the primer.

This bushing stops in its lowest position, always the same height above the table. By

adjusting the anvil which supports the primer the case is stopped when the primer is five-thousandths of an inch below the surface of the head of the case. A magazine-feed could be fitted, but the present arrangement meets present requirements.

The bullet-seating punch screws into the ram. It is cupped to fit the bullet being seated, is one-thousandth of an inch larger than the bullet diameter and carries a sliding bushing which is a nice fit on it. This bushing is counterbored on the lower end to fit the outside of case-neck, so as to center the case under the bullet before the punch puts any pressure on the bullet to seat it. A spring keeps the bushing in proper position, the stop on ram being adjusted to seat bullet proper depth. Centering bushing screws to table of press and centers head of case in line with ram. It is drilled out under primer for safety.

The powder-funnel is made from an old powder can and a piece of brass rod. The spout is drilled same caliber as bullet being loaded, its outer end being counterbored to fit outside of the case-neck, which gives a full-sized hole into the case for the powder to run through. This is useful in loading coarse-grained powder. The small balance is accurate to one-eighth grain.

Considerable loading a couple of years ago resulted in another press being built. This is shown in Fig. 2. Sizing in an arbor-press does about four per minute. This toggle-press has plenty of power and works easily. I have sized 75 cases in five minutes with it. It also knocks out the primers. The ram, which carries the die at its lower end, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, which is large enough for all calibers. The press is higher than need be for sizing only, and was made so that tools like those on the little bench-press could be used. The full-length sizing die is drilled with six holes at the shoulder, so that oil and air trapped there can escape and not deform the case. The anvil can be set to proper height for case being sized. Down stroke of ram sizes case and ejects fired primer. Up stroke ejects case from die, and it stands on the anvil fully sized.

The small press and tools are shown as originally planned, with one exception. In sizing case-necks it was at first made to size too small and then expand the mouth to the proper size, using a ball-punch. This feature was incorporated in the primer knock-out punch; but after using it on a lot or two of cases it was discarded as not improving results obtained as compared with sizing the outside only and letting the inside vary.

Obviously if the neck wall was thick the hole was small; and if the neck was thin the hole then was large. When seating bullets, if one goes in too easy or too hard these cartridges are set aside for unimportant shooting. Those which seat with moderate pressure and about the same pressure are passed for fine shooting.

In the matter of primers, I find no varying results from the use of different makes. I prefer hard primers to soft ones. I have often seen it stated that age deteriorates primers, but I have not been able to discover this.

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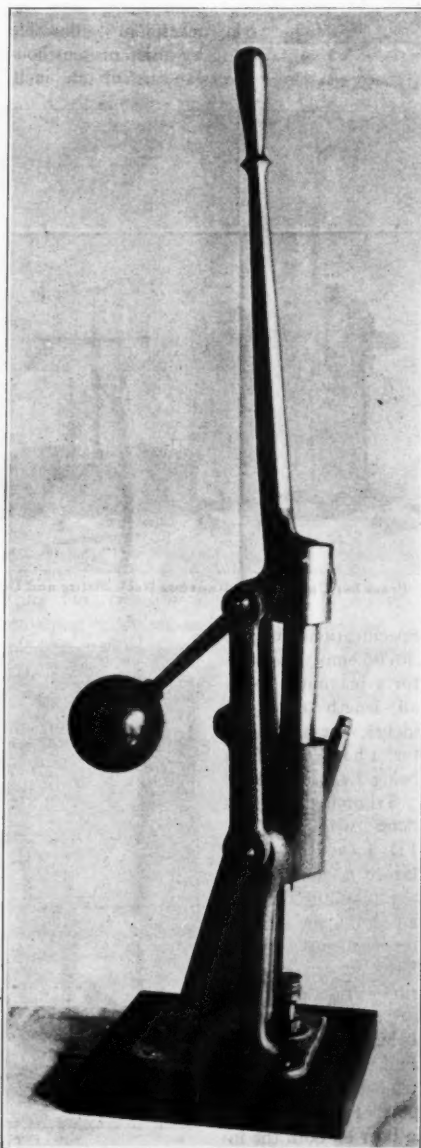


Fig. 2. Powerful Toggle Press

The Scheutzen Game Over Again

By Chas. Askins

THE American International Rifle Team recently sent to Europe came in third.

Though a bit disappointed, like everybody else, I have no criticism to make of the team, the tryout for the team, the N. R. A. or anybody else. The tryout seemed as well calculated as possible to bring out the best men, and probably it did bring out the best men available. I infer, therefore, that we haven't a good enough team to win these matches. This little essay is merely intended to give the writer's opinion of why we haven't.

Twenty or twenty-five years ago the military rifleman of the United States laughed the Scheutzen rifleman out of existence. His rifle was pronounced worthless for any practical use, and his skill was pronounced worthless, worse than worthless, for any practical use. It was all true enough, and good men hated to subject themselves to the ridicule. They quit. Not only that, but their highly specialized rifles went out of existence at the same time. No more of the fine old Ballards, and Winchester and Stevens single-shot rifles are to be had, and probably never can be had again; nor will the great old barrel-makers like Pope, Zischang, Niedner and Peterson make their heavy Scheutzen barrels again. They have taken up other work now, and some of them may have quit working.

Except in military rifle-shooting, where we reign supreme, we rifleman in this country have the rather odd habit of following the lead of other nations. I say odd habit because we are not naturally followers, but leaders. We are followers now and not leaders because of the ambition to win in any game and every game, whether it is our game or not. The small-bore rifle is not our game but that of England, and we have to follow it, not under rules and regulations that would appeal to us, but under English rules and regulations.

International rifle-shooting is a European game and not ours. Scheutzen rifle-shooting was a European game and not ours. Some of the regulations are absurd, but we have to follow them because the game is that of others and not ours. Shooting from the knee with a sandbag under the foot would never appeal to an American's horse sense—he'd either shoot from the knee, as is, or he'd sit down. European rules are about ten years back of where the Scheutzen rifleman of America were when the game ended. Our German-American rifleman, or the successors of German-American rifleman and those affiliated with them, became progressive. They decided that if their sole business was making high scores, then it was foolish to place a handicap on the sights, and any sights were permitted. That meant scope-sights in many instances. Europe will come to that in another twenty years.

Be that as it may, the American Scheutzen

rifleman developed the highest order of off-hand skill that the world has ever seen. Put Hudson and Ross and Dorrlor and Harry Pope on a rifle team and they would take all the heart out of any European team in existence in the first ten rounds offhand. We need those men now and are calling for them, but it is like calling the roll of the dead. Dead men shoot no more; they do not answer "here."

Harry Pope and I stood back of the American International 300-Meter Rifle Team in 1924 and carefully observed their shooting. Both of us well knew what a Scheutzen rifleman could do and had done in the old days. We decided that a dozen men might have been selected in that other day, every one superior to the best man of the 1924 team in offhand shooting. Those old-timers not only could shoot, but they could do *match shooting*, which is different from tryouts. They had been through match after match and tournament after tournament, and the stiffer the competition the better they shot. No man can tell whether he is a match shooter or not until he has been in matches—many of them—and there are no great Scheutzen tournaments in this country any more.

Somebody might question the accuracy of my conviction that our International Rifle Team of today doesn't compare in skill with the Scheutzen rifleman of twenty-five years ago. Comparisons are pretty difficult because targets and distances are not the same. We know that at 200 yards Dr. Hudson shot 99 on the standard American target, a 9 followed by nine 10's. The 10-ring was, I believe, 3.36 inches in diameter. While one shot went outside of the 10-ring, in all probability, shooting as the doctor was then, all shots went into a 4-inch ring. That would mean all shots into an 8-inch ring at 400 yards, not 328 yards, yet who can put 10 shots offhand into the 9- and 10-ring of the 300-meter target today? At 300 meters Dr. Hudson should have scored 95 to 97. He shot, on the German ring target, with 1½-inch center and ¾-inch rings, 2,300 for a hundred shots, an average of 4.5 inches, the size of the 23-ring. This would mean an average of 7.38 at 300 meters, or better than an average of 90 for 10 successive scores. Who can do it today? Some man in New Jersey, whose name I have forgotten, shot 240 on the German ring, an average of 3 inches to the shot. Prolonging this to 300 meters would give him an average of 4.92 to the shot, not a perfect 300-meter score but more than likely 96 to 98. I saw Harry Pope in match-shooting shoot continually into a 6-ring for an hour or more. Who can place two successive scores in a 10-inch ring on the International target today?

We are calling for the old-time Scheutzen skill today, trying to coax such men back again; but the dead can answer neither "yea,

yea" nor "nay, nay." They are gone; their rifles are gone; their organization is gone; they will be seen no more. Even their records are gone. Who knows now what the old sharpshooters really did? Pope may know, but very few besides. Their skill was not the result of a tryout, but of a slow development due to much competition, and many a match won and lost. The best of them were national figures—their work known, their skill never questioned. No tryout would be needed if we could call the roll of the old-timers, and they could answer "here."

Please do not mistake me. We have Hudsons and Papes among us now, but undeveloped, unproven, unknown. If they are ever to become known it must be through old processes, club competition, interclub competition, State competition, interstate competition, and then we will be ready for the International.

The first requirement must be rifles. The Government is probably furnishing as good rifles as can be built; but simply furnishing enough rifles to fit out a team amounts to nothing. How is a man to know that he can win with a free rifle unless he has shot one? How many men in America have shot a free rifle, or ever will have a chance to shoot one? Can a man handle a 15-pound rifle, palm-rest, set-trigger and Scheutzen butt, just because he can shoot prone or sitting or offhand with extended arm? Not on your life! He must shoot in that position until his muscles become trained to it. Then, more than likely, he can not shoot in any other position; but he can in that one. Who can today? Where is your Hudson? Where is your Pope? They are untrained and unknown, and under present conditions never will be trained and never will be known.

The first requirement is an organization, the second requirement is a rifle; and the third requirement is money. The prime factor is money. Put up \$50,000 in cash prizes—not cups—and the rifles will be found and the men will be found. St. Louis used to put up from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in cash prizes for one shoot. San Francisco, Chicago, Milwaukee or Cincinnati might do the same. A good shot might go to one of those Scheutzenfests, pay all his own expenses and come home \$500 ahead of the game. Hold out such an inducement as that and the rifles will appear and the men will train themselves.

I know that only the cups and trophies are needed at Camp Perry; but the Government pays the expenses of the men who shoot there, and nobody will pay the expenses of the sharpshooter. He must have money enough in sight to make him believe that he has a chance to break even, or better than even. Then he will practice and then he will be ready for tryouts. Then and then only will America be ready to win any free rifle competition that Europe can devise.

The Subconscious In Shooting

By Chauncey Thomas

"THOSE who can—Do. Those who can't—Teach." This is an old saying, of course, and true. But like all proverbs, it contains its own untruth. So when the time comes, as come it must and does to all, when the sights stay mossy and the muzzle rattlesnakes, then one can coach, perhaps, better than he himself can shoot. Coaching is the cream of shooting. One can learn to hold in a week, he can learn to shoot in a few months, but it takes years of experience to coach. Coaching is part gun, part gunner, remember, and the last element means a certain indefinable knowledge of the human being, and how his mind works, and also how different minds work.

So, after forty years' experience with powder smoke, let me say this: Shooting is in three parts of equal importance, namely—

(1). Development and control of sundry muscles, as in piano-playing, for example. This takes much practice till it becomes a second nature, like walking, or eating with a fork.

(2). Ballistics. One must know how to choose his tools, how to take care of and how to adjust them, and all that. Also, he must know about such things as the wind, heat and cold, recoil, and a hundred other such things that greatly affect the flight of a bullet.

(3). Psychology. The action of the human mind, not only of the shooter's own mind, but often of minds of others under certain circumstances, such as are met with in shooting. This third element is almost totally ignored by beginners, and is often the one stumbling block that prevents an otherwise good shot from ever becoming a first-class gunman.

The psychology of shooting implies various things, such as flinching, buck fever, trembling, playing with the sights in a match, nervousness, deciding if the other man will shoot or not (at you, I mean) and all that. It means keeping cool, as when alone in the closest match. It also means that it is harder to keep cool when one is winning than when one is losing. And it is why the last shot of a perfect string of 9 x 10's often ruins the group, or the score, or loses the cup.

All this would take a book even to outline, and in this article I am merely trying to sketch just one phase of the psychology of shooting, which might be called here the *psychology of aiming*.

It is not only a term but a subject concerning which most shooters have never heard, much less have practiced with deliberate intent. And for the very best work that is in a gun or a man nothing is more vital, nothing more important, than the attitude of the subconscious mind at the pre-instant of firing. Good work can be done consciously; but the best work can be done only via the subconscious. And but very little is ever said, much less published, on the subject. It is not a

practiced it somewhat unknowingly for years. One of the finest revolver and rifle shots in the world was the man who finally made it clear to me. Later it was seconded by a rifle-shot who yet holds the world's record he won years ago. Now let us see.

Rifle-shooting is very simple. You put three things in a line and pull a fourth one. Sometimes you pull a "boner," which makes five things. Then you pull your hair, or Doc pulls all your fangs, as he did mine, just like from any other rattler. Then I could go on shooting, if the gun was heavy enough not to inflame my facial nerves; so he said. It weighs 13 pounds. My writing nerve is made of asbestos. So far so good.

No sight can be considered apart from the target. This target may be a man, a dim-gray shadow-deer, or an inkspot. So here we will ramble around mostly about target-sights only, and those without glasses in them. To keep the article on a five-foot shelf, we will overlook all open front sights, and all notch rears. This leaves us confined to two holes—front and rear—and the inkspot. Incidentally I might remark that I find the best glass combination a plain coarse cross hair—the W. R. A. scope suits me all right—and the target four-square black patches. The patches, the cross hairs, and the white showing between the hairs and the patches should all seem to be of the same width. Now try to hold within one-half inch at 200 yards prone, rest, with that combination, and you will think there is a distant earthquake somewhere. Still, it can be done; I've done it, and can do it again. Also, if not held right, I can count my heart beats—from center to 2 o'clock—as accurately as I can on my wrist.

Now apply the same basic principle to iron sights—the front and back holes. It took me heap much work, all-same many money, and mabeso heap big luck to get it down to a simple principle, that I think anyone can apply to any rifle any eyesight.

To jump over lots of now-past failures and useless detail, I find the best front-and-rear-hole sights to be as follows:



Forget the bull's-eye as such. It is not an 8-inch circle away off there, but an uneasy little dot dancing around on the top of the barrel, about the size of a pin-head. Do not focus on the target but focus on the front sight, and on nothing else. In fact, do not clear-cut focus the eye at all. Leave the eye alone; let it do as it pleases, and just "make a picture" on the muzzle end of the gun. This applies to 6-guns, too. The "picture" will look like this, if the sights are as I have mine: There is the black dot (1), now still. It is ringed with a white circle (2), and the width of that white circle is just half the diameter of the central black dot. Then comes (3) a black circle (the iron ring of the front sight) and that is also the exact width of the white inner circle. Then comes another white circle (4), again of the same width. Then another black circle (5) same width; and this last and outer black circle is the outer ring or hood of the front sight.

To the eye one now has a little ringed target, about the size of a dime or smaller, on the end of the barrel. Forget all about that big black bull's-eye down the range; it is tacked and pasted to a board and will stay there without your keeping an eye on it. Now this latter idea takes nerve; one is tempted to take just one swift glance down there to see if the bull's-eye is still on the paper. If you take that distant glance your little baby target on the end of the barrel dissolves into a feathery conglomeration of circles—and off goes the gun.

Now do not try to center anything. You know how two or more photographs of the same face, taken without the victim moving, one right after the other, will differ slightly in expression? You can not point out just where or how those pictures differ, but the expression of the faces does differ. Now take half a dozen exposures, the subject not moving a muscle, and from these run off six finished pictures. Now run off a seventh, from one of the other six, five different from all the others, and two alike. But they all look so much alike no human sense can tell them apart, except by the expression of the face.

That expression of the little target on the front of the barrel is the secret—at least in my individual case. I barely move the gun with my finger-tips till the expression of that little target is the same expression (like the two pictures compared to the other five pictures). Then the gun goes off; and to hit anything worth while, like a silver dollar at 200 yards, I must not know when the gun goes off.

The only reason a man wants to know when the gun goes off is to dodge—to flinch. Now flinching may be any movement of the body from ducking the whole head to batting the sighting eye. Batting the sighting eye is fatal to extreme accuracy, for no closed eye can sight any gun, and the expression of that little ringed target may, and usually does,

(Continued on Page 26)

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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L. J. HATHAWAY, Editor

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Shall the National Matches Be Held Each Year?

IN THE preparation of the War Department budget last year the Army officers in the War Department entirely eliminated all financial assistance for civilian rifle clubs.

These same officers are now working on the budget for next year. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that in their supposed superior wisdom they have eliminated all provision for the National Matches for the coming year.

The question is, WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Shall we sit supinely by and accept the decision of these officers as final, or shall we fight for a principle?

The School of Musketry alone at Camp Perry is worth all the National Matches' cost.

It is impossible to conceive how officers who had experience in the World War—who saw untrained men sent to the firing-line and to death—can be so blind to the defensive needs of our country as to strike from the budget the provision for this training in the care and use of the rifle.

We have \$631,000,000 Treasury surplus; less than \$500,000 is all that is needed for the support of the National Matches.

Most of us think this country is worth defending.

This matter should be fought out with the Director or the Budget and with Congress.

Every life member, every club secretary, and every annual member has some influence, great or little. It should be used in an effort to guarantee that the National Matches shall be held every year.

Your Senator and Congressman are at home. They are elected to represent you in Congress. Give them the benefit of your opinion upon this subject and urge them to provide for the National Matches in the next budget.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

Miller Makes a Score

IN THE matches at Sea Girt over the Fourth of July, many good scores were made. The outstanding one was shot by L. J. Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa., in the Camp Perry Special Match. His score was 399 out of a possible 400 over the Dewar course.

England beat us last year in the Dewar Match and made a good job of it, too. This year it is up to us to get the best twenty men in the United States to fire as the American Team at Camp Perry. With men like Miller on our team we would certainly beat the British. Everything possible should be done to accomplish this result.

It is said Miller has never attended the Camp Perry Matches. His performance again brings to the front the thought that there are numerous shooters throughout the United States fully qualified to make scores which would land them on the Dewar Team and help raise the average score of that team. But for one reason or another they never get to Camp Perry. It is the duty of every rifleman in the United States to take stock of his own ability and of the ability of his friends and to see to it that the good shots get to Camp Perry this year.

No finer example of sportsmanship could be evidenced than for the members of a club to "pass the hat" and help defray the expenses of the best shot in their organization to Camp Perry to take part in the Dewar Team Tryouts. Miller and the men like him ought to be present at Camp Perry this fall. Help see to it that they all get there.

See the Chief

THE Police Pistol Matches at Camp Perry have been attracting increased attendance each year, as the police departments throughout the country have taken greater interest in the subject of marksmanship. This year police activities at the National Matches take on additional value with the announcement of plans for the holding of a special police school. The police school will include not only small-arms firing, but firing with the submachine-gun, tear gas, disarming of prisoners, quick-draw work and other subjects of value to guardians of the law. Representatives of every police department in the country should attend this school. See your local chief and start something in your locality.

"A Momentous Shoot"

THE Sea Girt Small-Bore Tournament this year is due to go down into history as a momentous shoot. This will be due not to the particular excellence of scores, the particular kind of weather or the particular number of shooters in attendance—it will be due to the fact that at Sea Girt for the first time in the history of rifle-shooting in this country noncorrosive priming mixtures made their appearance as a real factor in a nationally known series of matches. Smokeless powder had to be carefully introduced and pushed over a period of time before the target-shooters of the country were willing to accept it in preference to the black powder they had known so long. Not so with the noncorrosive primers.

Not only did the noncorrosive primers make their first "Big League" appearance at the Sea Girt Matches of 1927, but an even further departure from what the small-bore rifleman has come to consider the established order of things, made its appearance in noncorrosive smokeless .22-caliber ammunition. Smokeless powder in small-bore rifles has been the pet aversion of every shooter who loved his gun. With the Sea Girt Matches of 1927, safe .22-caliber smokeless ammunition made its first appearance.

How far the introduction of the noncorrosive primers will go toward permitting rifle and ammunition manufacturers to turn out an even more perfect product remains to be seen. Certainly the noncorrosive ammunition, both Lesmok and smokeless, at Sea Girt appeared to give accuracy the equal of the old loadings and it seems to be reasonable to think that if this is true now even greater accuracy may be expected in the future. No one match has gone down into history as the event which witnessed the introduction of smokeless powder. All the more reason why Sea Girt of 1927 may be considered a momentous occasion—the occasion of the beginning of the liberation of the .22-caliber shooter from the necessity of wearing out his rifle through overzealous cleaning rather than have it "go bad" on him through lack of care.

With The Gang at Sea Girt

(Continued from Page 8)

SMALL-BORE TOURNAMENT

MATCH 1—EASTERN INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

82 ENTRIES

No. Class	Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Grand Total
1. A	C. N. German	100	99	50	249
Prize, Gold Medal, \$25, \$11.60					
2. A	L. J. Miller	100	100	49	249
Prize, \$8.70—Mdse.					
3. A	J. M. Sorenson	98	99	50	247
Prize, \$5.22—Mdse.					
4. A	J. F. Rivers	99	99	49	247
Prize, \$5.22—Mdse.					
5. A	Mrs. J. M. Milborn	100	99	48	247
Prize, \$4.64—Mdse.					
6. A	M. A. Mackey	98	98	59 (6v)	246
Prize, \$4.64—Mdse.					
7. A	H. J. Gussman	98	98	50 (5v)	246
Prize, \$4.06—Mdse.					
8. A	Chas. St. John	99	97	50	246
Prize, \$4.06—Mdse.					
9. A	Walter Kelsey	100	96	50	246
Prize, \$3.48—Mdse.					
10. A	J. M. Hilborn	98	99	49	246
Prize, \$2.90—Mdse.					
11. A	R. H. McGarity	99	98	49	246
Prize, \$1.74—Mdse.					
12. A	Chas. H. Johnson	100	97	49	246
Prize, \$1.74—Mdse.					
13. A	Fred O. Kuhn	99	99	48	246
14. A	Geo. H. Sittler	99	100	47	246
15. A	T. Samsoe	99	97	49	245
16. A	Clarence Held	99	97	49	245
17. A	E. F. Shearer	100	95	49	244
18. A	J. Hansen	97	100	48	245
19. A	P. W. Rogers	98	99	48	245
20. A	J. A. Willners	97	97	50	244
21. A	L. Theo. Everett	95	100	49	244
22. A	L. Kasehagen	97	100	47	244
23. A	P. Landrock	99	98	47	244
24. A	C. S. Shields	99	98	47	244
25. A	M. W. Dodson	100	98	46	244
26. A	C. C. Pierce, Jr.	97	96	50	243
27. A	H. H. Leisner	97	97	49	243
28. A	H. M. Van Sleen	99	97	47	243
29. A	G. E. Petersen	96	96	50 (7v)	242
30. A	George Demeter	96	96	50 (5v)	242
31. A	D. D. Hoag	99	94	49	242
32. B	M. W. Sargeant (1B)	96	99	47	242
Prize, \$4.80—Mdse.					
33. B	R. H. Nisbet (2B)	99	97	46	242
Prize, \$8—Mdse.					
34. A	Harold J. Wood	93	99	49	241
35. A	V. Richard	99	93	49	241
36. A	John Hession	98	95	48	241
37. A	C. S. Landis	97	97	47	241
38. A	J. E. Murray	98	96	47	241
39. A	F. T. Oswald	100	95	46	241
40. A	Paul Mackey	96	95	49	240
41. A	C. S. Neary	98	93	49	240
42. B	S. F. Gardner	97	96	47	240
43. C	F. L. Yoran (1c)	94	95	50	239
Prize, \$8—Mdse.					
44. C	M. B. Stevens (2c)	95	96	48	239
Prize, \$4.80—Mdse.					
45. C	Chas. T. Wood (3c)	96	95	48	239
Prize, \$3.20—Mdse.					
46. A	C. J. Walker	96	95	48	239
47. C	F. J. Jury	97	95	47	239
48. A	A. O. Russell	97	97	45	239
49. B	E. B. Hamm	98	91	49	238
50. A	W. A. Tewes	96	91	50	237
51. A	E. H. Proudman	95	93	49	237
52. C	C. G. Browne	96	92	49	237
53. A	L. J. Corsa	91	98	48	237
54. A	J. E. Terry	97	93	47	237
55. C	Paul Russell	99	92	46	237
56. A	T. Whelen (Col.)	100	91	46	237
57. B	R. A. Statler	98	94	45	237
58. A	J. C. Jensen	88	98	50	236
59. C	W. S. Fulton (Maj.)	90	98	48	236
60. B	R. E. Strachan	96	92	48	236
61. A	C. C. Smith	95	94	47	236
62. A	Wm. B. Lomas	96	93	47	236
63. A	E. F. Burkins	99	94	43	236
64. A	R. C. Radus	90	95	50	235
65. C	W. W. Mackey	94	93	48	235
66. B	W. L. Stephens	95	98	42	235
67. B	Jacob Muntener	92	92	50	234
68. C	F. H. Schmick	95	93	46	234
69. C	E. J. Fogel	92	91	50	233
70. C	R. D. Dorman	94	91	48	233
71. C	C. C. Dyer	95	91	47	233
72. A	A. Eisenhauer	95	92	46	233
73. C	O. U. Farley	96	93	44	233
74. A	W. E. Trull	93	88	49	230
75. C	Harmon West	91	92	47	230
76. A	H. Decker	94	89	46	229
77. C	A. G. Vail	93	88	46	227
78. A	L. B. Holler, Jr.	82	93	50	225
79. C	E. I. Pfeil	85	92	47	224
80. A	Edw. Smelter	84	98	42	224
81. A	Geo. B. Sheldon	95	98	27	220
82. A	T. R. Mullen	26	99	49	174

MATCH NO. 2—EASTERN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

10 ENTRIES

Team name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total
1. Roosevelt Rifle Club	391	385	193	969
Prize, Trophy \$50. Medals \$20.				
2. Bear Rock Rifle Club	391	391	182	964
Prize, \$15.				
3. National Capitol	391	385	181	957
Prize, \$10.				
4. Frankford Arsenal	387	387	191	965
Prize, \$5.				
5. Perth Amboy	391	380	185	956
6. Mahwah	372	383	196	951
7. Camp Fire	390	380	181	951
8. Outers' Club	385	377	186	948
9. Poughkeepsie	383	383	182	948
10. Keystone	386	374	181	941
Added Money, \$50.				

MATCH NO. 3—PALMA INDIVIDUAL MATCH

70 ENTRIES

No. Class	Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Aggregate
1. A	M. W. Dodson	75	75	75	225
Prize, Watch Fob, \$25. \$17.70.					
2. A	Paul Landrock	75	75	75	225
Prize, \$13.27—Mdse.					
3. A	H. J. Wood	75	75	74	224
Prize, \$7.96—Mdse.					
4. A	C. S. Shields	75	74	74 (8v)	223
Prize, \$7.96—Mdse.					
5. A	J. C. Jensen	75	74	74 (6v)	223
Prize, \$7.08—Mdse.					
6. A	H. M. Van Sleen	73	74	75	222
Prize, \$7.08—Mdse.					
7. A	V. Richard	74	73	75	222
Prize, \$6.20—Mdse.					
8. A	L. J. Corsa	74	74	74 (6v)	222
Prize, \$6.20—Mdse.					
9. A	Chas. St. John	74	74	74 (5v)	222
Prize, \$5.31—Mdse.					
10. A	G. E. Peterson	75	73	74	222
Prize, \$4.42—Mdse.					
11. C	Chas. T. Wood	74	75	73	222
Prize, \$20 Gold Piece, \$2.66—Mdse.					
12. A	L. Theo. Everett	75	74	73	222
Prize, \$2.66—Mdse.					
13. A	F. W. Rogers	74	72	75	221
14. A	C. N. German	75	71	75	221
15. A	Chas. H. Johnson	73	74	74	221
16. A	Wm. A. Tewes	73	74	74	221
17. A	E. H. Proudman	74	73	74	221
18. A	Ralph McGarity	75	73	73	221
19. A	J. F. Rivers	75	74	72 (10v)	221
20. A	Geo. R. Sittler	75	74	72 (5v)	221
21. A	H. J. Gussman	75	75	71 (7v)	221
22. A	J. M. Hilborn	75	75	71 (4v)	221
23. B	R. H. Nisbet (1B)	74	73	73 (10v)	220
Prize, \$7.20—Mdse.					
24. A	J. A. Willners	74	73	73 (4v)	220
25. C	A. G. Vail (2B)	75	74	71	220
Prize, \$4.80—Mdse.					
26. A	A. Eisenhauer	75	74	71	220
27. A	W. Kelsey	75	70	74	219
28. A	L. J. Corsa	74	73	72	219
29. C	E. J. Fogel (1B)	73	75	71	219
Prize, \$10.80—Mdse.					
30. C	C. S. Smith	75	73	71	219
31. A	J. M. Sorenson	75	74	70	219
32. A	L. B. Holler, Jr.	75	69	74	218
33. A	Mrs. J. M. Hilborn	72	73	73	218
34. A	H. H. Leisner	74	72	72 (5v)	218
35. A	Col. Townsend Whelen	74	72	72 (3v)	218
36. A	Geo. Demeter	75	72	71	218
37. A	T. Samsoe	72	70	75	217
38. B	Robert Strachen	74	69	74	217
39. B	E. B. Hamm	71	73	75	217
40. A	Geo. A. C. Held	72	72	73	217
41. A	C. C. Dyer	74	71	72	217
42. A	R. C. Radus	72	74	71	217
43. C	F. L. Yoran (2C)	73	73	71	217
Prize, \$7.20—Mdse.					
44. A	C. S. Landis	74	73	70	217
45. A	C. S. Neary	74	74	69	217
46. A	C. C. Pierce, Jr.	74	75	68	217
47. A	J. E. Murray	72	71	73	216
48. B	S. F. Gardner	73	73	70	216
49. A	E. F. Burkins	73	70	73	216
50. A	Wm. A. Mackey	75	71	70	216
51. A	C. J. Walker	74	73	69	216
52. A	F. J. Kahrs	69	73	73	215
53. A	D. D. Roag	75	69	71	215
54. A	J. E. Terry	75	69	71	215
55. A	W. E. Trull	75	71	69	215
56. A	J. Hansen	75	74	66	215
57. A	F. Kuhn	73	69	72	214
58. A	F. T. Oswald	71	73	70	214
59. C	F. J. Jury	75	71	68	214
60. C	C. G. Browne	72	72	67	211
61. C	M. B. Stevens	73	69	71	213
62. B	R. A. Statler	70	73	70	213
63. B	M. W. Sargeant	71	72	70	213
64. A	W. B. Lomas	73	72	68	213
65. C	Maj. W. S. Fulton	72	73	68	213
66. A	L. Kasehagen	69	69	74	212
67. A	Paul Mackey	73	69	70	212
68. A	John Hession	73	71	68	212

69.	C	Paul Russell	75	73	64	212
70.	B	W. L. Stephens	69	74	68	211
71.	A	A. C. Russell	72	70	68	210
72.	A	Edw. Smelter	71	72	66	209
73.	A	H. A. Decker	71	66	69	206
74.	B	J. Muntener	69	71	66	206
75.	A	E. F. Shearer	75	73	53	201
76.	C	F. H. Gess	73	67	59	199
77.	C	E. H. Jamick	70	65	61	197
78.	A	T. R. Mullen	73	56	66	186
79.	O	W. W. Mackey	63	66	65	184

Clifford Golder	160	83	532
83. E. R. Hamm	155	92	
R. A. Stadler	190	82	519
39. J. W. Warner	193	79	
Lyman Spencer	170	73	515
40. Chas. F. Scheide	187	89	
Geo. P. Mosley	156	48	480

MATCH NO. 6—SPENCER MATCH

94 ENTRIES

No. Class	Name	Score	V's	Prize
1. A	R. H. McGarity	100	14	Frazer Cup—\$12.60—\$25.
2. B	S. P. Gardner	100	13	8.19 Mds.
3. A	P. Landrock	99	14	5.67 Mds.
4. A	J. C. Jensen	99	13	5.67 Mds.
5. C	R. D. Dorman	99	11	5.00 Gold
6. A	H. J. Wood	99	11	5.04 Mds.
7. A	M. W. Dodson	99	6	4.41 Mds.
8. A	F. W. Rogers	99	13	4.41 Mds.
9. A	L. T. Everett	98	12	3.78 Mds.
10. A	Geo. B. Sheldon	98	12	3.15 Mds.
11. A	J. F. Rivers	98	12	1.89 Mds.
12. A	C. S. Shields	98	12	1.89 Mds.
13. A	T. R. Mullen	98	11	1.26 Mds.
14. A	C. F. Johnston	98	11	
15. A	D. D. Hoag	98	9	7.20 Mds.
16. C	A. G. Vail (1B)	98	9	
17. A	H. M. Van Sleen	98	8	
18. B	C. Brong (2B)	98	8	4.80 Mds.
19. A	C. N. German	98	7	
20. A	R. C. Radue	98	7	
21. A	A. Eisenhauer	97	12	
22. A	J. Hansen	97	11	
23. A	Townsend Whelen	97	11	
24. A	T. Samoe	97	10	
25. B	J. Varner	97	10	7.60 Mds.
26. O	D. Mercer (1C)	97	10	
27. A	W. A. Tewes	97	9	
28. A	E. F. Shearer	97	7	
29. C	C. C. Dyer (2C)	97	6	5.70 Mds.
30. C	W. S. Fulton (3C)	97	6	3.80 Mds.
31. B	W. L. Stephens	97	6	
32. A	G. E. Peterson	96		
33. A	L. J. Miller	96		
34. A	E. H. Proudman	96		
35. A	J. E. Terry	96		
36. A	L. J. Cora	96		
37. A	G. S. Bergman	96		
38. A	C. C. Smith	96		
39. A	C. J. Walker	96		
40. A	H. H. Leizer	96		
41. A	Chas. St. John	96		
42. A	P. A. Shepherd	96		
43. A	W. E. Trull	96		
44. A	J. W. Hession	95		
45. A	H. Noyes	95		
46. A	J. M. Sorenson	95		
47. B	M. W. Sargeant	95		
48. A	C. S. Neary	95		
49. A	H. J. Gussman	95		
50. B	Chas. Scheide	95		
51. B	Jacob Muntener	94		
52. A	L. Kasehagen	94		
53. A	J. M. Hilborn	94		
54. A	F. O. Kuhn	94		
55. A	Geo. Sittler	94		
56. A	Paul Mackey	94		
57. A	Mrs. J. M. Hilborn	94		
58. A	A. C. Russell	94		
59. A	Edw. Smelter	94		
60. A	Wm. B. Lomas	94		
61. A	Clarence Held	94		
62. C	C. S. Landis	93		
63. C	S. O'Brien (4C)	92		\$1.90 Mds.
64. C	G. G. Browne	93		
65. A	V. Richard	93		\$94.00
66. A	W. Kelsey	93		Add 25.00
67. C	C. O. U. Farley	93		
68. C	G. P. Mosley	93		
69. A	L. B. Holler	93		
70. A	Geo. Demeter	93		
71. C	C. J. Wood	92		
72. A	C. H. Johnson	92		
73. C	E. J. Fogel	92		
74. C	H. Durrett	92		
75. A	Wm. A. Mackey	92		
76. C	M. B. Stevens	92		
77. B	R. H. Nisbet	91		
78. A	F. W. Osgood	91		
79. B	R. A. Statler	91		
80. A	J. A. Willers	91		
81. A	H. A. Decker	90		
82. B	E. B. Hamm	90		
83. A	E. F. Burkins	90		
84. A	J. E. Murray	89		
85. C	T. W. Quedander	88		
86. C	W. W. Mackey	88		
87. A	F. T. Oswald	88		
88. C	C. Golder	87		
89. B	R. E. G. Strachan	86		
90. C	F. H. Schmick	85		
91. C	E. I. Pfeil	85		
92. B	Lyman Spencer	82		
93. C	C. M. Guldner, Jr.	81		
94. A	Morton Solomon	70		

MATCH NO. 7—CAMP PERRY SPECIAL

69 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Yds.	Yds.	Prize
1. L. J. Miller	199	200	399	Scope
2. G. B. Sheldon	200	194	394	Trip
3. J. C. Jensen	195	198	393	Mds.
4. M. W. Dodson	196	196	392	Mds.
5. Geo. H. Sittler	195	196	391	Mds.
6. E. F. Shearer	196	195	391	Mds.
7. Fred O. Kuhn	196	195	391	Mds.
8. F. W. Rogers	197	194	391	Mds.
9. C. S. Neary	195	195	390	Mds.
10. R. H. McGarity	195	195	390	Mds.
11. Chas. H. Johnson	196	194	390	
12. John W. Hession	196	194	390	
13. C. S. Shields	197	193	390	
14. Walter Kelsey	198	192	390	
15. R. D. Dorman	195	194	389	
16. A. Eisenhauer	197	192	389	
17. W. A. Mackey	194	194	388	
18. J. F. Rivers	195	193	388	
19. R. H. Nisbet	198	190	388	
20. H. M. Van Sleen	195	192	387	
21. H. J. Gussman	195	192	387	
22. C. Fred Johnson	196	191	387	
23. L. B. Holler	190	196	386	
24. L. Kasehagen	193	193	386	
25. C. Held	194	192	386	
26. W. A. Tewes	190	195	385	
27. L. Theo. Everett	192	193	385	
28. M. B. Stevens	194	191	385	
29. Frank Frohm	195	190	385	
30. C. N. German	196	189	385	
31. H. T. Noyes	191	193	384	
32. S. P. Gardner	191	193	384	
33. J. M. Hilborn	192	192	384	
34. R. A. Statler	194	190	384	
35. P. Landrock	196	188	384	
36. C. Golder	188	195	383	
37. O. U. Farley	191	192	383	
38. V. Richard	193	190	383	
39. W. W. Mackey	191	190	381	
40. C. J. Walker	187	193	380	
41. M. Solomen	192	188	380	
42. J. A. Willers	193	187	380	
43. Edw. Smelter	194	186	380	
44. Chas. F. Scheide	187	192	379	
45. C. C. Smith	189	190	379	
46. C. G. Browne	190	188	378	
47. W. S. Fulton	190	188	378	
48. C. R. Brong	194	184	378	
49. M. W. Sargeant	189	188	377	
50. Geo. Demeter	195	182	377	
51. E. B. Hamm	186	190	376	
52. W. L. Stephens	191	185	376	
53. J. E. Terry	195	181	376	
54. R. E. G. Strachan	186	189	375	
55. P. A. Shepherd	192	182	374	
56. F. T. Oswald	183	188	371	
57. R. C. Radue	184	187	371	
58. Harry Frohm	189	181	370	
59. Wm. B. Lomas	194	173	370	
60. R. B. Champlin	188	177	365	
61. C. C. Dyer	193	159	352	
62. M. D. Wilt	177	167	344	
63. C. Harold Johnson	193	146	339	
64. J. Muntener	186	18	204	
65. W. E. Trull	176	0	176	
66. L. J. Cora	160	9	169	
67. B. A. Courtwright	0	10	10	
68. E. I. Pfeil (did not fire)				
69. J. E. Murray (did not fire)				

MATCH NO. 8—SWISS MATCH

82 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Consecutive Bulls	Prize
1.	W. A. Tewes	18	Carving set, \$3.20
2.	E. F. Shearer	16	6.15—Mds.
3.	R. H. McGarity	15	4.10—Mds.
4.	Fred O. Kuhn	14 (9v)	2.89—Mds.
5.	H. M. Van Sleen	14 (8v)	2.87—Mds.
6.	L. Theo. Everett	11	2.05—Mds.
7.	J. M. Hilborn	11	2.05—Mds.
8.	V. Richard	9 (5v)	2.05—Mds.
9.	Chas. T. Wood	9 (4v)	2.05—Mds.
10.	H. J. Gussman	8 (7v)	1.23—Mds.
11.	Geo. B. Sheldon	8 (6v)	1.23—Mds.
12.	C. R. Brong	8 (3v)	1.23—Mds.
13.	R. C. Radue	8 (3v)	1.23—Mds.
14.	F. W. Osgood	7 (6v)	1.23—Mds.
15.	P. A. Shepherd	7 (4v)	.82—Mds.
16.	C. F. Johnston	6 (4v)	.82—Mds.
17.	C. J. Walker	6 (2v)	.82—Mds.
			\$41.00

MATCH NO. 9—LONG-RANGE INDIVIDUAL

28 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	C. G. Browne	96	\$5.60—Stevens Rifle
2.	W. S. Fulton	94	4.20—Mds.
3.	Donald D. Mercer	94	2.80—Mds.
4.	R. H. Nisbet	91	1.96—Mds.
5.	C. C. Dyer	89	1.96—Mds.
6.	S. P. Gardner	88	1.40—Mds.
7.	M. B. Stevens	88	1.40—Mds.
8.	C. R. Brong	88	1.40—Mds.

9. S. O'Brien	86	1.40—Mds.
10. E. R. Strachan	86	.84—Mds.
11. F. H. Schmick	85	.84—Mds.
12. E. B. Hamm	85	.84—Mds.
13. A. G. Vail	85	.84—Mds.
14. E. J. Fogel	84	.84—Mds.
15. L. Cantwell	82	.56—Mds.
16. Chas. T. Wood	82	.56—Mds.
17. Haley Durrett	81	.56—Mds.
18. R. A. Statler	81	
19. J. Muntener	81	\$28.00
20. G. P. Mosley	81	
21. E. I. Pfeil	80	
22. D. Rothrock	80	
23. C. M. Guldner, Jr.	80	
24. Chas. Scheide	77	
25. W. W. Mackey	74	
26. Clifford Golder	68	
27. R. B. Champlin	68	
28. M. W. Sargeant	68	

MATCH NO. 10—INDIVIDUAL GRAND AGGREGATE

68 ENTRIES

No.	Name	East Ind.	Palma	Spencer	Aggregate
1. Paul Landrock	244	225	99-14	568	
Roosevelt Cup, \$6.80.					
2. M. W. Dodson	244	225	99-6	568	
\$5.10—Mds.					
3. C. N. German	249	221	98	568	
\$3.40—Mds.					
4. R. H. McGarity	246	221	100	567	
\$2.38—Mds.					
5. L. J. Miller	249	222	96	567	
\$2.38—Mds.					
6. J. F. Rivers	247	221	98	566	
\$1.70—Mds.					
7. C. S. Shields	244	223	98	565	
\$1.70—Mds.					
8. H. J. Wood	241	224	99	564	
\$1.70—Mds.					
9. L. Theo. Everett	244	222	98	564	
\$1.70—Mds.					
10. F. W. Rogers	245	221	98	564	
\$1.02—Mds.					
11. Chas. St. John	246	222	96	564	
\$1.02—Mds.					
12. H. M. Van Sleen	243	222	98	563	
\$1.02—Mds.					
13. Henry J. Gussman	246	221	95	562	
\$1.02—Mds.					
14. J. M. Sorenson	247	219	95	561	
\$1.02—Mds.					
15. J. M. Kilborn	246	221	94	561	
\$1.02—Mds.					
16. Geo. H. Sittler	246	221	94	561	
\$1.02—Mds.					
17. Geo. Peterson	242	222	96	560	
\$1.02—Mds.					
18. T. Samoe	245	217	97	559	
19. Mrs. J. M. Hilborn	247	218	94	559	
20. Chas. H. Johnson	246	221	92	559	
21. J. C. Jensen	236	223	99	558	
22. W. Kelsey	246	219	93	557	
23. L. Hansen	245	215	97	557	
24. H. H. Leizer	243	218	96	557	
25. S. P. Gardner	240	216	100	556	
26. C. Held	245	217	94	556	
27. V. Richard	241	222	93	556	
28. D. Hoag	242	215	98	555	
29. W. A. Tewes	237	221	97	555	
30. J. A. Willers	244	220	91	555	

MATCH NO. 11—INTERSTATE TEAM MATCH

5 ENTRIES

No.	Team	150 Yds.	175 Yds.	200 Yds.	Total	Prize Medals
1.	Connecticut State Team—					\$24.00
	Fred O. Kuhn.....	75	75	65	215	
	J. F. Rivers.....	75	72	53	202	
	C. S. Neary.....	75	74	66	115	
	C. J. Walker.....	73	72	64	209	
	F. W. Rogers.....	73	69	63	205	
	H. J. Gussman, Captain.....	74	67	72	213	
		445	429	385	1,259	

Alternates, A. C. Russel, R. H. Nisbet.

2.	New Jersey State Team—	440	428	385	1,253	18.00
	M. W. Sargeant, Captain.					
3.	New York State Team—	436	423	393	1,252	12.00
	G. L. Amouroux, Captain.					
4.	District of Columbia Team—	434	428	371	1,233	6.00
	H. H. Leizear, Captain.					
5.	Pennsylvania State Team—	442	417	372	1,231	
	Clarence Heid, Captain.					\$60.00

High Individual Scores

1.	L. Theo. Everett.....	75	73	68	216	
	Outers' gold medal.					
2.	C. S. Neary.....	75	74	66	215	
	Outers' silver medal.					
3.	Fred O. Kuhn.....	75	75	65	215	
	Outers' bronze medal.					

MATCH A—50-YARD REENTRY

693 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	R. H. McGarity.....	500	\$9.24
2.	L. Kasenhagen.....	500	9.24
3.	C. F. Johnston.....	500	9.24
4.	H. J. Wood.....	500	9.24
5.	Walter Kelsey.....	500	9.24
6.	Fred O. Kuhn.....	500	9.24
7.	C. S. Neary.....	499	4.33
8.	Geo. H. Sittler.....	499	4.33
9.	H. M. Van Sleen.....	498	4.33
10.	L. R. Church.....	497	2.60
11.	Morton Solomon.....	497	2.60
12.	C. F. Shearer.....	497	2.60
13.	R. D. Dorman.....	496	2.31
14.	C. J. Walker.....	496	2.31
15.	F. W. Rogers.....	496	2.31
16.	A. C. Russell.....	495	1.73
17.	J. E. Murray.....	495	1.73
			\$86.62

MATCH B—100-YARD REENTRY

600 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	R. H. McGarity.....	500	\$15.00
2.	C. S. Neary.....	497	11.25
3.	Fred O. Kuhn.....	496	7.50
4.	C. J. Walker.....	495	5.25
5.	L. Kasenhagen.....	494	5.25
6.	K. H. Nisbet.....	492	3.75
7.	Geo. H. Sittler.....	492	3.75
8.	C. S. Landis.....	491	3.75
9.	D. Rothrock.....	489	2.75
10.	J. Hansen.....	489	2.75
11.	D. D. Hoag.....	489	2.75
12.	R. D. Dorman.....	488	2.25
13.	J. W. Varner.....	488	2.25
14.	J. A. Willners.....	488	2.25
15.	O. U. Farley.....	485	1.50
16.	H. J. Gussman.....	485	1.50
17.	J. C. Jensen.....	485	1.50
			\$75.00

MATCH C—200-YARD REENTRY

521 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	R. H. Nisbet.....	250	\$13.03
2.	J. E. Terry.....	249	9.77
3.	C. S. Neary.....	248	6.51
4.	J. E. Murray.....	246	4.56
5.	C. S. Landis.....	245	4.56
6.	C. C. Smith.....	243	3.26
7.	A. Eisenhauer.....	242	3.26
8.	W. E. Trull.....	242	3.26
9.	R. E. G. Strachan.....	241	3.26
10.	C. G. Browne.....	240	1.95
11.	H. J. Gussman.....	240	1.95
12.	R. H. McGarity.....	240	1.95
13.	Jacob Muntener.....	238	1.95
14.	A. C. Russell.....	238	1.95

15.	E. H. Proudman.....	237	1.30
16.	R. D. Dorman.....	236	1.30
17.	E. B. Hamm.....	235	1.30
			\$65.02

SMOOTHING OUT ONE OF THE ROUGH SPOTS IN SMALL-BORE RIFLE SHOOTING

By JOHN W. HESSION

ONE DAY during the small-bore rifle matches at Sea Girt a year or so ago, our good friend Fecker showed up at the range with a new pair of Winchester mounts for one of his scopes that I was using. He had faced off and hardened the elevating and transversing screws to remedy some trouble that I had been having of not always getting true value for my sight adjustment changes, and which we believe were caused by imperfect faces on the screws in the old mounts.

Naturally I wanted the better mounts and wanted them at once, but there was no time in which to sight in the little .22 Pope-Ballard at the five different ranges required, namely, 50, 100, 150, 175 and 200 yards, so I had to devise some other means, and I did.

I make no claim for originality of the method used, but it certainly does the trick, and I thought that an explanation of it might help some brother rifle shooter in distress, so here it is.

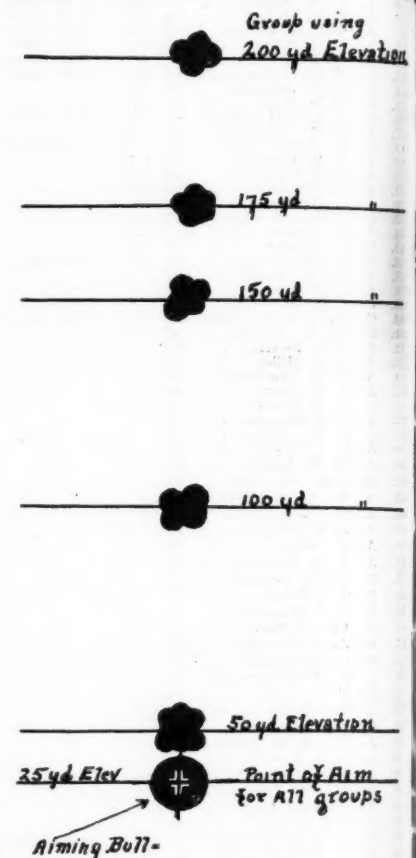
I recalled that back in 1913 I had just received from the Remington Arms Plant, at Ilion, a new 30-inch barrel Springfield rifle for the .30-caliber match cartridge. It was equipped with a Stevens telescope, and I was anxious to shoot it at 1,000 yards that day. My time was limited, and past experience had proven how many shots one could waste trying to get on the target at 1,000 yards with a strange rifle where one knew nothing regarding its zero for windage or elevation, so I decided to try an experiment.

Over near the firing-pit of the ballistic range was a little patch of grass growing on which I could lie down to shoot prone. I afterward measured the distance, which proved to be 57 feet from trigger to target. I took a strip of white carboard 1 foot wide and 2 feet high, and near the bottom of this I stuck a 1-inch round black paster for an aiming-point. I then took my regular Springfield rifle that I had used at Ottawa the year before in the Palma Match and set the sights for 1,000 yards and fired a string of 5 shots, aiming at the 6 o'clock edge of the paster. The result was a group about $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches above the point of aim.

I then took the 30-inch rifle and made it shoot into the same spot, using the same point of aim, and then hied me to the 1,000-yard range. I calculated that the extra 6 inches of barrel would give me a slightly higher velocity, so aimed at the bottom of the target instead of 6 o'clock on the edge of the bull and got a 4 just out at 3 o'clock. I have repeated this experiment at this distance on several occasions and have never failed to hit the target some place. I remember doing this for "Jimmie" Murray out at Camp Perry one

day when he was just about ready to "swear off" shooting for all time on account of not being able to get his pet rifle on the target at 1,000 yards, despite the fact that he had used up several bandoliers of ammunition and was black and blue all over, for Jim is a glutton for punishment.

Recalling these experiments with the Springfield, I took the .22 over to the pistol-butts at Sea Girt, stuck up a target at 25 yards with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch aiming spot and preceeded to fire 5-shot groups, each with my normal elevations for 50, 100, 150, 175 and 200 yards, with the results as shown in the scale below. By



drawing horizontal lines through the center of each group and by moving my aiming-bull over to one side I was given a clean target. I changed mounts, and after zeroing the gun at the 50-yard elevation found that practically the same elevation changes gave me groups that centered on the different lines for each of the different distances, and I was able to continue in the various matches, using the new mounts with perfect confidence in my sight setting.

THEY READ US IN IRELAND

Drumbonaway, Stewartstown,

Tyrone County, North Ireland.

Dear Sir: Will you please let me have a sample copy of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, also the subscription rates, post paid, per annum to North Ireland, and kindly oblige,

W. McCAMISH.

Big Game Equipment and Rifles

(Continued from Page 10)

cartridges were loaded in big-sided clips, five to a clip; and the magazine well had no bottom. When a clip was used and another inserted, the first clip dropped out of the magazine bottom. I got busy, cut down the fore-end and put a snobble end on it, cut off the false barrel behind the rear sight and in front of the front action screw, and thinned down the butt-stock, leaving a 1/2-inch cheek-piece and giving it a quarter-inch right cast-off. Out of a 1-inch cube of steel from an axle head I made a front sight block and barrel band, shrunk it on, and under the dovetail slot also



Ram shot in 1926 with head measuring 17 by 4 3/4 in.

put in a screw with cone point into the barrel; and then I blued the barrel and sight block. Finally I put on a Luger pistol gold bead foresight and a Lyman No. 1A rear peep, which is supplied with the regular dovetailed nut for mounting on the 9-mm. Haenel-Mannlicher. The gun complete weighed 6 pounds, 2 ounces, measured only 37 inches long and when tried at a target with the 139- and 175-grain Western bullets and No. 18 powder gave 2 to 2 1/2 inch groups right along in spite of the short barrel and bolt-head peepsight. I used 44 grains of No. 18 with the 139-grain bullet and 41 grains with the 175-grain Western pin-point, and later 47 grains with the 110-grain Western Tool and Copper Works bullet. The Western factory 139-grain cartridge gave a very loud report and large muzzle blast, so I cut it out and used hand loads as stated. The Western factory load with 175-grain bullet is O. K. as loaded. This Haenel action and bolt is very smooth and hard. It works smoothly and easily and is quite closely fitted so that the movement of the rear peepsight is small and regular, giving good hunting accuracy. I took this rifle on a little end-of-the-season hunt of my own into British Columbia and killed two goats and a big buck mule deer. It worked perfectly, and at 300 yards the 139-grain open-point bullets brought down the goats in great style, while at 75 yards the 175-grain bullet accounted for the deer. I examined the wounds carefully and it seemed to me that the 139-grain bullet penetrated better than the 175-grain, even allowing for the difference in range and consequently in velocity. So in camp I selected a good clean-trunked lodge-pole pine, 13 inches in diameter and 100 yards away. The 139-grain bullet gave consistently more penetration than the 175-grain.

The 175-grain bullet started mushrooming after penetrating 3 inches, first lead fragment 4 1/2 inches, first copper fragment 5 1/4 inches; total average penetration, 9 inches. With the 139-grain bullet mushrooming started after penetrating 5 inches, and the average penetration was 11 inches (one shot went right through 13 inches plus) so in my short-barreled gun I think the 139-grain bullet is best at all ranges. I did not get the Western Tool and Copper Works 110- and 150-grain bullets in time to try them on game, but I am sure that the 150-grain would not expand at medium to long range. I believe that the 110-grain bullet will be all right, but for sheep and goats I prefer the 139-grain Western open-point bullet so far.

Reloading and Reloading Tools

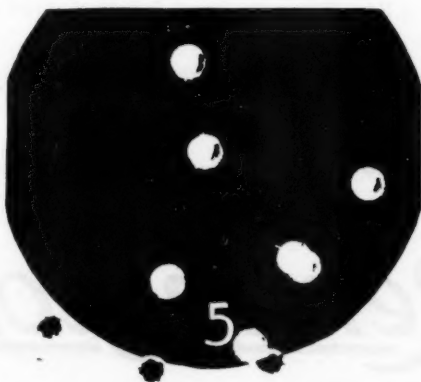
(Continued from Page 16)

How is one to know anything about the age of primers when buying them? They may have been stored a long time somewhere. Moisture seems to weaken them; and if given a chance primers will absorb moisture.

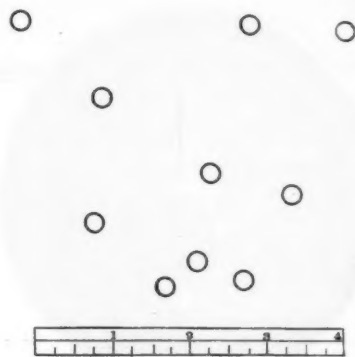
To get uniformly quick ignition in my loading I figure on loading shortly before shooting. Fired cases are worked through the various operations until ready for the powder and bullet, and are then kept on hand this way as empty primed shells. Just before putting in the powder the empty primed case is warmed up to about 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and kept warm for about ten minutes. This drives out any moisture that may be present; and misfires and hangfires are unknown to me, the bullet sealing the cases, so that no moisture can get in. I have held reloaded ammunition for three years, and it shot like fresh loading.

Tools and gauges are necessary for checking the various operations. Each individual will have some preference, and therefore these items are not discussed here. The main point to keep in mind in reloading is the necessity of knowing how and why certain things are done. Do not leave anything to chance or let it go as good enough. The steps covered I have found necessary in making fine shooting ammunition. To slight any operation will give mediocre results.

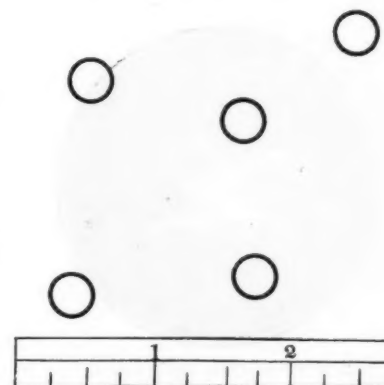
The following groups were shot with ammunition loaded with the tools described:



Group No. 1—Actual size 100 yds. .256 Newton Rifle 45 gr. No. 15 and 129 gr. sporting bullet, Scope and M. & E. Rest



Group No. 2—200 yds. Same dope as for group 1 except that open sights were used



Group No. 3—200 yds. .30-'06, special 24-inch barrel 49 gr. Hissel and 150 gr. sporting bullet, scope and M. & E. Rest

WHEN YOU TAKE YOUR VACATION

ABOUT the finest place in the world for a rifle or pistol shooter to spend his vacation is at the National Matches—all the shooting he wants, at no expense to himself except for meals. Comfortable quarters for the family, swimming, summer resorts near by, good food and everything that goes to make up a real vacation.

However, there are always a lot of folks who for one reason or another can not get to Camp Perry. To them it is suggested that when they are making plans for their vacations they get in touch with National Headquarters at Washington and find out whether or not there isn't some rifle club at the place where they expect to spend a week or two. Many rifle clubs during the summer are afflicted by the "vacationitis." Attendance at the range falls to a low point because many of the club members are away somewhere. This being the case, there is generally plenty of range space available for visitors and plenty of time for out-of-town members of the N. R. A. to get acquainted with the local shooters. In this way the shooter's vacation is not only made happier for him, but friendships are made and contacts established which help both clubs during the fall and winter activities.

MATCH NO. 11—INTERSTATE TEAM MATCH

5 ENTRIES

No.	Team	150 Yds.	175 Yds.	200 Yds.	Total	Prize Medals,
1.	Connecticut State Team—					\$24.00
	Fred O. Kuhn.....	75	75	65	215	
	J. F. Rivers.....	75	72	55	202	
	C. S. Neary.....	75	74	66	215	
	C. J. Walker.....	73	72	64	209	
	F. W. Rogers.....	73	69	63	205	
	H. J. Gussman, Captain.....	74	67	72	213	
		445	429	385	1,259	
	Alternates, A. C. Russel, R. H. Nisbet.					
2.	New Jersey State Team—	440	428	385	1,253	18.00
	M. W. Sargeant, Captain.					
3.	New York State Team—	436	423	393	1,252	12.00
	G. L. Amouroux, Captain.					
4.	District of Columbia Team—	434	428	371	1,233	6.00
	H. H. Leizear, Captain.					
5.	Pennsylvania State Team—	442	417	372	1,231	
	Clarence Held, Captain.					\$60.00

High Individual Scores

1.	L. Theo. Everett.....	75	73	68	216	Outers' gold medal.
2.	C. S. Neary.....	75	74	66	215	Outers' silver medal.
3.	Fred O. Kuhn.....	75	75	65	215	Outers' bronze medal.

MATCH A—50-YARD REENTRY

693 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	R. H. McGarity.....	500	\$9.24
2.	L. Kasenhagen.....	500	9.24
3.	C. F. Johnston.....	500	9.24
4.	H. J. Wood.....	500	9.24
5.	Walter Kelsey.....	500	9.24
6.	Fred O. Kuhn.....	500	9.24
7.	C. S. Neary.....	499	4.33
8.	Geo. H. Sittler.....	499	4.33
9.	H. M. Van Sleen.....	498	4.33
10.	L. R. Church.....	497	2.60
11.	Morton Solomon.....	497	2.60
12.	C. F. Shearer.....	497	2.60
13.	R. D. Dorman.....	496	2.31
14.	C. J. Walker.....	496	2.31
15.	F. W. Rogers.....	496	2.31
16.	A. C. Russell.....	495	1.73
17.	J. E. Murray.....	495	1.73
			\$86.62

MATCH B—100-YARD REENTRY

600 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	R. H. McGarity.....	500	\$15.00
2.	C. S. Neary.....	497	11.25
3.	Fred O. Kuhn.....	496	7.50
4.	C. J. Walker.....	495	5.25
5.	L. Kasenhagen.....	494	5.25
6.	R. H. Nisbet.....	492	3.75
7.	Geo. H. Sittler.....	492	3.75
8.	C. S. Landis.....	491	3.75
9.	D. Rothrock.....	489	2.75
10.	J. Hansen.....	489	2.75
11.	D. D. Hoag.....	488	2.25
12.	R. D. Dorman.....	488	2.25
13.	J. W. Varner.....	488	2.25
14.	J. A. Willners.....	488	2.25
15.	O. U. Farney.....	485	1.50
16.	H. J. Gussman.....	485	1.50
17.	J. C. Jensen.....	485	1.50
			\$75.00

MATCH C—200-YARD REENTRY

521 ENTRIES

No.	Name	Score	Prize
1.	R. H. Nisbet.....	250	\$13.03
2.	J. E. Terry.....	249	9.77
3.	C. S. Neary.....	248	6.51
4.	J. E. Murray.....	246	4.56
5.	C. S. Landis.....	245	4.56
6.	C. C. Smith.....	243	3.26
7.	A. Eisenhauer.....	242	3.26
8.	W. E. Trull.....	242	3.26
9.	R. E. G. Strachan.....	241	3.26
10.	C. G. Browne.....	240	1.95
11.	H. J. Gussman.....	240	1.95
12.	R. H. McGarity.....	240	1.95
13.	Jacob Muntener.....	238	1.95
14.	A. C. Russell.....	238	1.95

15.	E. H. Proudman.....	237	1.30
16.	R. D. Dorman.....	236	1.30
17.	E. B. Hamm.....	235	1.30
			\$65.02

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By JOHN W. HESSION

ONE DAY during the small-bore rifle matches at Sea Girt a year or so ago, our good friend Fecker showed up at the range with a new pair of Winchester mounts for one of his scopes that I was using. He had faced off and hardened the elevating and transversing screws to remedy some trouble that I had been having of not always getting true value for my sight adjustment changes, and which we believe were caused by imperfect faces on the screws in the old mounts.

Naturally I wanted the better mounts and wanted them at once, but there was no time in which to sight in the little .22 Pope-Ballard at the five different ranges required, namely, 50, 100, 150, 175 and 200 yards, so I had to devise some other means, and I did.

I make no claim for originality of the method used, but it certainly does the trick, and I thought that an explanation of it might help some brother rifle shooter in distress, so here it is.

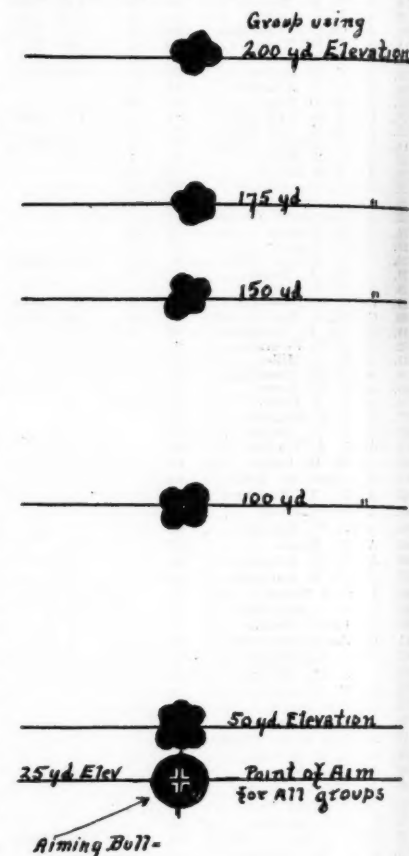
I recalled that back in 1913 I had just received from the Remington Arms Plant, at Ilion, a new 30-inch barrel Springfield rifle for the .30-caliber match cartridge. It was equipped with a Stevens telescope, and I was anxious to shoot it at 1,000 yards that day. My time was limited, and past experience had proven how many shots one could waste trying to get on the target at 1,000 yards with a strange rifle where one knew nothing regarding its zero for windage or elevation, so I decided to try an experiment.

Over near the firing-pit of the ballistic range was a little patch of grass growing on which I could lie down to shoot prone. I afterward measured the distance, which proved to be 57 feet from trigger to target. I took a strip of white cardboard 1 foot wide and 2 feet high, and near the bottom of this I stuck a 1-inch round black paster for an aiming-point. I then took my regular Springfield rifle that I had used at Ottawa the year before in the Palma Match and set the sights for 1,000 yards and fired a string of 5 shots, aiming at the 6 o'clock edge of the paster. The result was a group about $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches above the point of aim.

I then took the 30-inch rifle and made it shoot into the same spot, using the same point of aim, and then hid me to the 1,000-yard range. I calculated that the extra 6 inches of barrel would give me a slightly higher velocity, so aimed at the bottom of the target instead of 6 o'clock on the edge of the bull and got a 4 just out at 3 o'clock. I have repeated this experiment at this distance on several occasions and have never failed to hit the target some place. I remember doing this for "Jimmie" Murray out at Camp Perry one

day when he was just about ready to "swear off" shooting for all time on account of not being able to get his pet rifle on the target at 1,000 yards, despite the fact that he had used up several bandoliers of ammunition and was black and blue all over, for Jim is a glutton for punishment.

Recalling these experiments with the Springfield, I took the .22 over to the pistol-butts at Sea Girt, stuck up a target at 25 yards with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch aiming spot and preceded to fire 5-shot groups, each with my normal elevations for 50, 100, 150, 175 and 200 yards, with the results as shown in the scale below. By



drawing horizontal lines through the center of each group and by moving my aiming-bull over to one side I was given a clean target. I changed mounts, and after zeroing the gun at the 50-yard elevation found that practically the same elevation changes gave me groups that centered on the different lines for each of the different distances, and I was able to continue in the various matches, using the new mounts with perfect confidence in my sight setting.

THEY READ US IN IRELAND

Drumbonaway, Stewartstown,

Tyrone County, North Ireland.

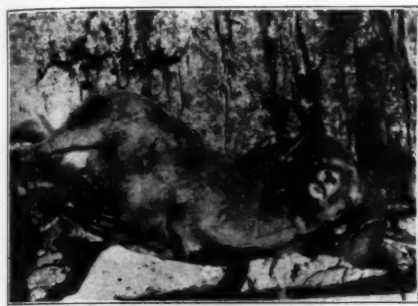
Dear Sir: Will you please let me have a sample copy of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, also the subscription rates, post paid, per annum to North Ireland, and kindly oblige,

W. McCAMISH.

Big Game Equipment and Rifles

(Continued from Page 10)

cartridges were loaded in big-sided clips, five to a clip; and the magazine well had no bottom. When a clip was used and another inserted, the first clip dropped out of the magazine bottom. I got busy, cut down the fore-end and put a snobble end on it, cut off the false barrel behind the rear sight and in front of the front action screw, and thinned down the butt-stock, leaving a ½-inch cheek-piece and giving it a quarter-inch right cast-off. Out of a 1-inch cube of steel from an axle head I made a front sight block and barrel band, shrunk it on, and under the dovetail slot also



Ram shot in 1926 with head measuring 17 by 43½ in.

put in a screw with cone point into the barrel; and then I blued the barrel and sight block. Finally I put on a Luger pistol gold bead foresight and a Lyman No. 1A rear peep, which is supplied with the regular dovetailed nut for mounting on the 9-mm. Haenel-Mannlicher. The gun complete weighed 6 pounds, 2 ounces, measured only 37 inches long and when tried at a target with the 139- and 175-grain Western bullets and No. 18 powder gave 2 to 2½ inch groups right along in spite of the short barrel and bolt-head peepsight. I used 44 grains of No. 18 with the 139-grain bullet and 41 grains with the 175-grain Western pin-point, and later 47 grains with the 110-grain Western Tool and Copper Works bullet. The Western factory 139-grain cartridge gave a very loud report and large muzzle blast, so I cut it out and used hand loads as stated. The Western factory load with 175-grain bullet is O. K. as loaded. This Haenel action and bolt is very smooth and hard. It works smoothly and easily and is quite closely fitted so that the movement of the rear peepsight is small and regular, giving good hunting accuracy. I took this rifle on a little end-of-the-season hunt of my own into British Columbia and killed two goats and a big buck mule deer. It worked perfectly, and at 300 yards the 139-grain open-point bullets brought down the goats in great style, while at 75 yards the 175-grain bullet accounted for the deer. I examined the wounds carefully and it seemed to me that the 139-grain bullet penetrated better than the 175-grain, even allowing for the difference in range and consequently in velocity. So in camp I selected a good clean-trunked lodge-pole pine, 13 inches in diameter and 100 yards away. The 139-grain bullet gave consistently more penetration than the 175-grain.

The 175-grain bullet started mushrooming after penetrating 3 inches, first lead fragment 4½ inches, first copper fragment 5¼ inches; total average penetration, 9 inches. With the 139-grain bullet mushrooming started after penetrating 5 inches, and the average penetration was 11 inches (one shot went right through 13 inches plus) so in my short-barreled gun I think the 139-grain bullet is best at all ranges. I did not get the Western Tool and Copper Works 110- and 150-grain bullets in time to try them on game, but I am sure that the 150-grain would not expand at medium to long range. I believe that the 110-grain bullet will be all right, but for sheep and goats I prefer the 139-grain Western open-point bullet so far.

Reloading and Reloading Tools

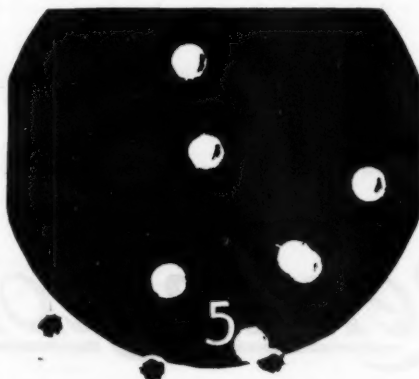
(Continued from Page 16)

How is one to know anything about the age of primers when buying them? They may have been stored a long time somewhere. Moisture seems to weaken them; and if given a chance primers will absorb moisture.

To get uniformly quick ignition in my loading I figure on loading shortly before shooting. Fired cases are worked through the various operations until ready for the powder and bullet, and are then kept on hand this way as empty primed shells. Just before putting in the powder the empty primed case is warmed up to about 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and kept warm for about ten minutes. This drives out any moisture that may be present; and misfires and hangfires are unknown to me, the bullet sealing the cases, so that no moisture can get in. I have held reloaded ammunition for three years, and it shot like fresh loading.

Tools and gauges are necessary for checking the various operations. Each individual will have some preference, and therefore these items are not discussed here. The main point to keep in mind in reloading is the necessity of knowing how and why certain things are done. Do not leave anything to chance or let it go as good enough. The steps covered I have found necessary in making fine shooting ammunition. To slight any operation will give mediocre results.

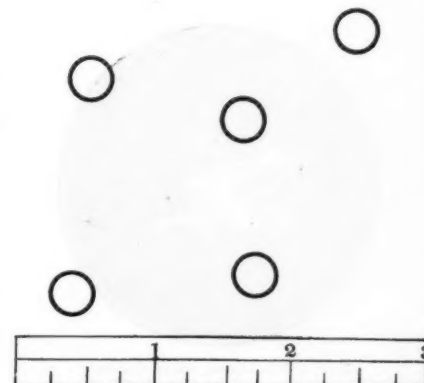
The following groups were shot with ammunition loaded with the tools described:



Group No. 1—Actual size 100 yds. .256 Newton Rifle 45 gr. No. 15 and 129 gr. sporting bullet, Scope and M. & E. Rest



Group No. 2—200 yds. Same dope as for group 1 except that open sights were used



Group No. 3—200 yds. .30-'06, special 24-inch barrel 45 gr. H&L and 150 gr. sporting bullet, scope and M. & E. Rest

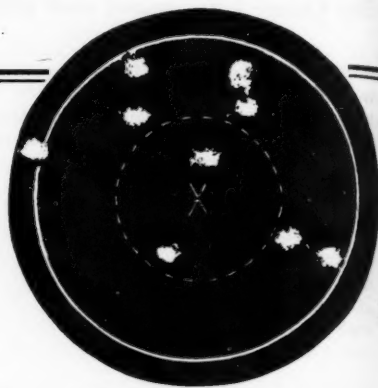
WHEN YOU TAKE YOUR VACATION

ABOUT the finest place in the world for a rifle or pistol shooter to spend his vacation is at the National Matches—all the shooting he wants, at no expense to himself except for meals. Comfortable quarters for the family, swimming, summer resorts near by, good food and everything that goes to make up a real vacation.

However, there are always a lot of folks who for one reason or another can not get to Camp Perry. To them it is suggested that when they are making plans for their vacations they get in touch with National Headquarters at Washington and find out whether or not there isn't some rifle club at the place where they expect to spend a week or two. Many rifle clubs during the summer are afflicted by the "vacationitis." Attendance at the range falls to a low point because many of the club members are away somewhere. This being the case, there is generally plenty of range space available for visitors and plenty of time for out-of-town members of the N. R. A. to get acquainted with the local shooters. In this way the shooter's vacation is not only made happier for him, but friendships are made and contacts established which help both clubs during the fall and winter activities.



L. J. Miller—Camp Perry Special.



L. J. Miller—Camp Perry Special.



L. J. MILLER,
Who made a new WORLD'S
RECORD over the Dewar Course
with 399 x 400.



L. J. Miller—Camp Perry Special.



L. J. Miller—Camp Perry Special.

Remington Palma the Sensation at Sea Girt Making New World's Record

WHAT better proof of Remington superiority could you have than this: A *clean sweep* by Remington users of seven of the nine individual matches in the small-bore championships held at Sea Girt, N. J., from June 30th to July 4th, inclusive. In addition both members of the winning Eastern Two-Man Championship team used Remington. In two of the remaining three team matches half of the winning teams in both instances shot Remington. In the other, the Interstate Long Range Match, four of the six men on the winning team shot Remington.

L. J. Miller made a NEW WORLD'S RECORD over the Dewar Course in the Camp Perry Special with 399 x 400. M. W. Dodson tied in existing WORLD'S RECORD in the Palma Individual match with a possible 225 x 225—a startling demonstration of Remington accuracy.

18 of 26 possibles at 100 yards in this tournament were made with Remington Palma. FORTY-FIVE of the 125 competitors, representing the finest shots in the East, used Remington ammunition. Four other makes were divided among 55 of the remaining shooters.

Look at these scores and see for yourself how amazingly accurate Remington cartridges are in the hands of experts.

Remington

C 1927 R.A.CO.

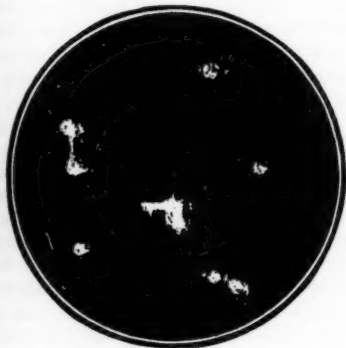
RIFLES AMMUNITION SHOTGUNS GAME LOADS CUTLERY CASH REGISTERS SERVICE MACHINES



F. O. Kuhn—Eastern Two-Man Team Match.



F. O. Kuhn—Match B, 100-yard Re-Entry.



R. H. McGarity—Match B, 100-yard Re-Entry.

M. W. DODSON,
Who tied an existing WORLD'S
RECORD with 225 x 225.

R. H. McGarity—Match B, 100-yard Re-Entry.

EASTERN INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

	50 yds.	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total
1st—C. N. German...	100	99	50	249-Palma
2nd—L. J. Miller...	100	100	49	249-Palma
3rd—J. M. Sorensen...	98	99	50	247-Kleanbore

10 shots at each range.

PALMA INDIVIDUAL MATCH

	150 yds.	175 yds.	200 yds.	Total
1st—M. W. Dodson...	75	75	75	225-Palma
3rd—H. J. Wood...	75	75	74	224-Palma

15 shots at each range.

SPENCER MATCH

	200 yds.	Total
1st—R. H. McGarity.....	100	14 V's-Palma

CAMP PERRY SPECIAL

	50 yds.	100 yds.	Total
1st—L. J. Miller.....	199	200	399-Palma
2nd—G. B. Sheldon.....	200	194	394-Palma
3rd—J. C. Jensen.....	195	198	393-Palma

INDIVIDUAL GRAND AGGREGATE

	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total
2nd—M. W. Dodson.....	197	94	568
3rd—C. N. German.....	197	95	568

EASTERN TWO-MAN TEAM MATCH

	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total
1st—Fred O. Kuhn.....	197	94	583-Palma
O. S. Neary.....	197	95	583-Palma

20 shots each at each range

INTERSTATE TEAM MATCH

1—Connecticut State Team

	150 yds.	175 yds.	200 yds.	Total
Fred O. Kuhn x...	75	75	65	215
J. P. Rivers x...	75	72	55	202
C. S. Neary x...	75	74	66	215
C. J. Walker x...	73	72	64	209
F. W. Rogers x...	73	69	63	205
H. J. Gussman....	74	67	72	213

x All shot Remington Palma.

PALMA TEAM MATCH

	Total
1st—Roosevelt Rifle Club x.....	880
x Three members, shot Remington Palma.	

MATCH A—50-YARD RE-ENTRY—TOTAL 500

1—R. H. McGarity L. Kasenbagen C. F. Johnston H. J. Wood Walter Kelsey Fred O. Kuhn	} All tied for first place each with 5 possibles, all shooting Remington Palma.
--	---

50 shots, best five scores.

MATCH B—100-YARD RE-ENTRY

	Total
1st—R. H. McGarity.....	500-Palma
2nd—O. S. Neary.....	497-Palma
3rd—Fred O. Kuhn.....	496-Palma

MATCH C—200-YARD RE-ENTRY

	Total
1st—R. H. Nisbit.....	250-Palma
50 shots best five scores.	

These records speak for themselves. They say "Remington" to every shooter who demands accuracy and reliability.

Your dealer has Remington .22 long rifle KLEANBORE cartridges. They're in stock. Miracle Cartridges prevent rust, corrosion and pitting, and practically end erosion in rifle or pistol barrels. BUY THEM AND TRY THEM.

Our folder on small-bore rifles and ammunition will be sent on request.

Remington Arms Company, Inc.

Established 1816

25 Broadway

New York City

Dept. 8-AR

Remington

C 1927 R.A.CO.

RIFLES AMMUNITION SHOTGUNS GAME LOADS CUTLERY CASH REGISTERS SERVICE MACHINES

The Subconscious In Shooting

(Continued from Page 18)

change while the eye is closed awaiting the smoke and noise of the explosion. It all takes but a fraction of time, of course; but, then remember that to move your bullet hole only one-half inch at 200 yards, now to right, now to left, now up, now down, increases the final 10-shot 200-yard group just one whole inch, and this means a three-inch instead of two-inch group at 200 yards. Almost any fair shot with a good outfit can make the three-inchers at 200 yards; but the two-inchers are over twice as hard to poke in there as the three-inchers. And batting the sighting eye just an instant before the gun explodes usually hoists the 200 yard ante from those two to those three inches.

Now to get this little front-sight target, so to speak, just right means a certain size of front hole and front rings, and distance between the rings, in relation to three other measurements, and these other three are the range, the size of the bull's-eye, and the distance between the sights. Say we have such a front sight on a 24-inch pressure Springfield; and then shift that same sight to the end of a 30-inch free rifle. Of course the rings and the spaces between the rings remain the same size in relation to each other; but all appear smaller, because farther away from the sighting eye than the bull's-eye appears to be, because the distance from the bull to the eye has remained the same. So it is something of a delicate job to get that front sight just right. Now change the 200-yard bull from the S. A. eight-inch to the old regulation Scheutzen eleven-inch black. That makes the dot in that little target on the end of the barrel larger than the white spaces and the black rings.

Most excellent work can of course be done without all this tomfoolery. Let the bull be any size one can see through the front hole; let the front hole be any size one can see through; let the metal ring making that front hole be anything from a wire to the whole front sight of metal except the hole. Of course fine shooting can be, and has been done, and will be done with such an uneven relation between the parts of the front sight, as it looks to the eye; also many, in fact, most authorities say "focus on the bull's-eye," but I get good groups—many do not believe I actually get them, by the way, but I do—and I for one not only do not focus on the bull's-eye but do not consciously focus on any particular object—I merely "make a picture" with the *same expression*, as nearly as I can express it, of a little ringed target on the end of the gun-barrel, exactly alike each time, and do not know when the gun goes off.

There is no "—est" on this earth, in anything; all is either a matter of comparison or of taste. So others can sight as best pleases them, of course; and my best wishes for a one-hole group. All anyone can reasonably do is to tell as clearly and faithfully as one can how he himself does it; then others can use their own best judgment.

As to the rear sight, I simply poke my head forward or draw it back till the white

between the outer rim of the front sight and the inner rim of the rear sight (6) is the same width as the other rings of that little target on the end of the barrel. The eye, of course, does not see (7) the outer rim of rear sight.

What seems actually to happen in focusing is really in line with the old rifle advice after all, only the eye seems to function unconsciously, in that the center dot of that little ringed iron target on the barrel is clear-cut, the next ring less clear-cut, etc., and the outer ring—the inner rim of the rear hole—is the least clear-cut of them all. So one is really focusing on the bull's-eye after all, it seems, but with a sort of different mental conception—that the bull's-eye is not a great big eight-inch circle 200 yards away, but about a .03-inch circle only barrel length from the eye. Once one has caught onto the optical trick it is simple, like looking, somehow, out of focus at a movie picture, and fancying you are not looking at it, but through a window, when the moving objects—to me at least—cease to be pictures at all and become the actual objects and people themselves, seen through a window.

Love is mutual hypnosis, each sees what is not there, everything is out of mental focus, all blended into a perfect whole for the time being. So with this sighting business. I go into a sort of trance the final instant before firing. I see and know nothing but that little iron target on the end of the barrel, and the rest of the proceeding, like firing the gun, is more or less automatic and semiunconscious. That is why I fire quickly, as a rule. When I can not get my eye and mind and muscles to respond thus, I do not make nearly as good groups as when I can hypnotize myself for a fleeting instant, so to speak, and see things as they actually are not, and forget everything except that *same expression each time* on the end of the barrel.

Now this is by no means all there is to shooting prone rest. Just holding the sights at 6 o'clock and letting go is only the A B C of prone shooting. It is necessary but not sufficient, which by the way, is the finest balanced pair of synonyms in the English tongue.

How one holds the rifle is just as important as how one sights that rifle. We hear a great deal about different men shooting different zeros—points of impact—and that it is due to difference of eyesight. It may be, but I believe the difference is 99 per cent in how they hold the gun. One man cants more than the other, holds higher or lower on the shoulder, tighter or looser. And such things, I believe—but of course can never actually know—make the difference rather than the differences in the eyes themselves.

"Geese Is Geese"

(Continued from Page 14)

locality only a few days and had not been shot at there during that time.

Now we set our decoys. They were not alive, and neither were they the approved type of full-size or silhouette decoys. We had brought along a number of newspapers, and dividing these into single sheets we draped them over the nut grass at the edge of a small open space. They were set up in such

a way that the broadside faced the sea, whence we expected the geese to come. That was also the west side, and the afternoon sun shone on the fresh papers, so that they were visible from a great distance. Having set about fifteen of these we selected a small bunch of tamarix brush apiece and settled down, to wait and to find out whether geese were geese or we were just plain darned fools.

It must have been two hours that we waited before there was any stir among the birds on the other shore of the bay. Then they sent out an advance party. A small flock of about eight rose and came straight across the water at a height of perhaps a hundred yards. They evidently wanted to come to the feeding ground, but remembering our shots of a couple of hours before, were going to circle the point at a height that would insure their safety in case we were still there. They didn't see our newspapers until they were within a thousand feet of us; but when they did see them our thrills commenced.

Starting up a honking and cackling that would have done justice to the whole flock of over a thousand, they set their wings and glided. The papers had fooled them. They were ready for their feed and were in a hurry to get at it. Right on a straight line they glided toward us, nearer every second. Two hundred yards, a hundred and fifty, one hundred, two hundred feet—oh, boy! Did you ever have goose fever? C. C. and I have both hunted since we were big enough to carry a .22 Stevens. I have hunted all kinds of game from the sporty jacksnipe to the white-tail deer. But I have never enjoyed a better thrill or been under greater suspense than that of hoping those geese would remain geese and not discover their mistake until they were within good range of us.

On they came until they were directly over C. C. at a height of about a hundred feet. When they were halfway between us he raised and fired, starting a goose downward. That brought me to life and as one big, white fellow skyrocketed I let him have it and down he came. I was shooting a pump, and frantically working the forearm I found that the more I pumped on it the worse it got. I was jammed. C. C. had again fired both barrels into his one goose, so our total bag of the day had been increased only to four.

When the flock had gone out of range I came to earth long enough to examine my gun, and found that the extractor was broken and my pet pump had become a single shot. I cut a long sucker from my tamarix blind and made a ramrod, poked the empty shell out, reloaded, and was just ready in time to get my goose out of the second flock that had been attracted by our decoys. C. C. got two with his first barrel and one from the second, and our bag had grown to eight.

Another small flock came over later and we ran our kill up to ten and quit. We had to carry those ten through more than half a mile of marsh, and had to get out before dark, so we called it a day. Our Thanksgiving dinners were assured, and we had quite enough to make us thoroughly satisfied with our scheme. We had proved beyond a doubt that "geese is geese."



Conducted by C. B. Lister

The Biggest National Matches

THE National Matches of 1927 will from present appearances be the biggest from the standpoint of attendance, enthusiasm and results of any yet held. It is anticipated that full civilian teams from about 36 States will be on hand, in addition to the largest number of National Guard teams since 1921, and the usual quota of Service Teams, R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C. teams and an Ordnance Reserve team. The number of unattached civilians attending the School of Instruction and matches at Perry has grown rapidly each year and a new figure of attendance from this class is looked for this year.

Rifleman have discovered that the great camp on the shores of Lake Erie supplies an almost ideal place for a vacation. The Squaw Camp takes good care of the women folks and the youngsters, and with the Junior Rifle Corps in full operation at Perry this year, the

younger element is going to be better taken care of than ever before. Instruction in the Junior Camp will be on an entirely different plane from that which has existed in past years, and many youngsters will leave Camp Perry well qualified to give their dads a struggle in the rifle gallery during the coming winter.

Special railroad rates are available from all parts of the United States, and for the benefit of those who wish to drive to the matches, it can be said that the roads leading into Camp Perry from all directions are among the finest in the United States.

Several new trophies will put in their appearance at camp this year, and a revision of the cash prize list will result in the winners of the various matches being able to pay their expenses several times over. In addition, nearly a thousand dollars in added money is

available for distribution in the various important events.

The capacity of the Running-Deer Range has been increased by adding another deer, so that a great many more of the boys who are anxious to try their ability on a moving target will have a chance to do so than was the case in 1925.

Practically all members of the N. R. A. will have received complete programs by the time this appears. If you can not get all the information you want out of the program, do not hesitate to write and ask for more.

A man who has "been to Perry" is always looked upon as more or less of an authority by his less fortunate fellow shooters. There is ample reason for this feeling, because a man who has been to Perry has learned a great deal about the shooting game which the fellow who stays at home never learns or only learns after a long time and many disappointments.

It is not necessary for an unattached civilian to attend the camp for any definite period of time. He may stay for a day or a month. Most of them stay for about two weeks. For the benefit of those who are planning on two weeks at Perry this year, we suggest the period from August 29 to September 10. This period embraces all the National Rifle Association Matches and one week of the School of Instruction. Men who desire to participate in the National Individual Match for the medals awarded by Congress and want to qualify should arrange to stay over until Wednesday, September 14.

Go to Camp Perry and discover just how big the rifle-shooting game is in the United States.

WAKEFIELD MATCHES SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST

THE Annual Matches of the United Services of New England will be fired over the Massachusetts State Rifle Range at Wakefield, Mass., August 7 to 14. These matches will provide an excellent opportunity for the riflemen of New England to get tuned up for the National Matches at Camp Perry.

The management of the Wakefield Shoot makes an especial appeal to shooters from all New England States, but wishes to impress on the riflemen that the majority of the Wakefield Matches are open to all comers.

A particular effort is being made to interest teams from the other New England States in the New England Interstate Match. This trophy has been out of competition for several years because no other State has sent a team to try to wrest it from Massachusetts. The conditions of the match call for teams of ten men from the National Guard of any New England State, over the National Match course. The match will be fired on Friday, August 12, beginning at 8 a. m. It is suggested that in the case of States not having funds to formally send a team, ten individuals drive to Wakefield to participate in the match as representatives of their State, with the approval of their Adjutant General.

The program provides 16 team matches and 19 individual matches for the rifle, three pistol team and two individual pistol matches. Among the important matches are the historic

Hayden All-America Match and a Special Team Match open to teams of four men each from any post of the American Legion in Massachusetts. Posts are permitted to enter more than one team.

Programs may be obtained by writing Maj. A. G. Reynolds, secretary of the United Services of New England, 727 Park Square Building, 31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FALL MATCHES AT SEA GIRT

THE Annual Fall Matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association will be held over the historical Sea Girt Ranges during the week of September 3 to 10. Information is not yet available as to whether any changes are being made in the program which has become familiar to riflemen of the East, but advance information may be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, at Sea Girt, N. J. Sea Girt will afford an excellent opportunity for riflemen of the East who are unable to get to Camp Perry to participate in some real rifle matches and events with a historic background.

SOUTHWESTERN TOURNAMENT

THE Southwestern Pistol and Small-Bore Open Tournament fired at Dallas June 2-5, inclusive, accomplished a very important thing. It paved the way for future meets of this nature, vividly established the fact that shooting in the Southwest is forging ahead by leaps

and that with a little encouragement the game might be rapidly developed out there. This was the first meet of this kind ever attempted in Texas. And although no records were established with respect to attendance, all the matches provided real competition. The attendance on the part of interested folk who journeyed out to see the shooting was much more encouraging than the turnout of "warriors" who constituted the entry lists of the matches.

This tournament was unusually well patronized by local business concerns, who materially assisted the program committee by subscribing to advertising space, but the actual success of the event, if attributed to the efforts of any one person, was due in no small measure to the splendid work of Dr. C. E. Watson, of Dallas. Dr. Watson will be remembered by those shooters who attended the Sea Girt Matches last fall as one of the gentlemen who drove the Ford from Dallas to the New Jersey Mecca. Mr. Thurman Randle, by the same token, will be pleasantly recalled as the doctor's traveling companion and shooting pardner. Those men attended the Sea Girt Matches principally for the purpose of getting ideas that might be used in successfully staging a big rifle shoot, like the Dallas Tournament. It is hoped and believed that the shooters in the Southwest, now that the initiative has been taken, will within a few more years have developed the tournament idea to such a de-

gree of popularity that the annual event will be as popular and as favorably attended as the Sea Girt Fourth of July Small-Bore Tournament.

A number of single- and re-entry matches with the pistol and .22 rifle were fired during the four days. Of particular interest, however, was the Small-Bore Camp Perry Special Match, the course of which was the same as that for the Dewar. The winner of this match, H. E. Brill, of Tulsa, will be sent to Perry to try for a place on the International Small-Bore Team, expenses to and from Camp Perry to be paid as his "spoils" for coping this event.

Official bulletins of the three championship matches fired under the auspices of the N. R. A. and for which the Association awarded gold, silver and bronze competition medals follow:

MATCH Q

SOUTHWESTERN SMALL-BORE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

OUTLAW TEAM

	50 Yds.	100 Yds.	200 Yds.	Total
H. E. Brill.....	99	99	50	248
O. O. Cook.....	97	97	48	242
Eric Johnson.....	98	97	46	241
Jesse Raven.....	98	94	48	240
M. M. Works.....	95	93	50	238
				1,209

TRINITY RIFLE CLUB TEAM

	50 Yds.	100 Yds.	200 Yds.	Total
Thurman Randle.....	100	98	47	245
Dr. C. E. Watson.....	99	98	47	244
S. W. Godbold.....	97	96	48	241
D. W. Wood.....	93	97	44	234
V. A. Moore.....	95	96	40	231
				1,195

FORT SILL TEAM

	50 Yds.	100 Yds.	200 Yds.	Total
R. J. Shaw.....	88	97	47	232
M. L. Lehman.....	95	91	43	229
W. A. Martin.....	90	90	48	228
Daniel Farrar.....	90	92	41	223
W. Darkoski.....	92	88	37	217
				1,129

MATCH J

SOUTHWESTERN INDIVIDUAL PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

	25 Yds. Timed	25 Yds. Quick	50 Yds. Slow	Total
E. C. Beyette.....	76	78	79	233
Eric Johnson.....	82	67	82	231
Major Millinder.....	86	75	69	230
M. L. Mowrey.....	85	74	69	228
F. C. Brown.....	83	72	70	225
H. E. Brill.....	85	63	72	220
M. M. Works.....	73	63	64	200
R. P. Patterson.....	68	69	81	198
H. Chevorant.....	77	50	70	197
F. B. Nail.....	73	69	55	197
Captain Blair.....	61	58	48	167
Mitchell.....	64	33	49	146
Paul L. Smith.....	46	28	46	120

MATCH T

SOUTHWESTERN SMALL-BORE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

	50 Yds.	100 Yds.	200 Yds.	Total
M. M. Works.....	97	99	46	242
Thurman Randle.....	97	95	49	241
V. A. Moore.....	96	98	45	239
Jesse Raven.....	99	95	45	239
S. W. Godbold.....	95	96	47	238
Eric Johnson.....	99	97	42	238
H. E. Brill.....	96	95	46	237
S. B. Thomas.....	99	92	45	236
Dr. W. Wood.....	97	95	44	236
Dr. C. E. Watson.....	92	95	47	234
Major McLean.....	93	88	49	230
E. C. Beyette.....	97	94	39	230
C. F. Nilson.....	93	92	42	227

N. R. A. OUTDOOR MATCH RESULTS

THE results of the early closing matches of the outdoor program furnish a most striking and gratifying indication of the steady increase of interest in the postal competitions

conducted by the Association. The fact that the recent gallery matches "went over" to the tune of a 30-per-cent increase in entries over any previous year, as was pointed out in an earlier issue of this magazine, makes the success of the outdoor program doubly significant. Believe it or not, records at hand indicate that the increase in individual entries of the 1927 outdoor postal matches over any previous outdoor program has already passed the one-hundred-per-cent mark, or, figuratively speaking, in round figures, the records read: Best previous year outdoor individual entries, 800; 1927 individual outdoor entries, 1,800. That's going some, Mr. Shooters! You didn't realize what an essential boom you were giving rifle-shooting when you returned the "little yellow blank," did you? Even though the names of many shooters are far down the line on the official bulletins here reproduced, it certainly must be a feeling of unusual satisfaction to them to know that by their help rifle-shooting this year has taken a stride forward never before equaled.

Realizing the importance of these postal competitions and the place they occupy in the activities of the Association, and entertaining a constant desire to broaden their scope with a view of effecting a general improvement in the matches from year to year, we believe that this field offers unlimited possibilities of development. Moreover, the shooters who have participated in the postal matches and who are now familiar with the N. R. A. postal programs can render the shooting game a real service, and the Association a real favor, by telling other shooters about the matches. It is fitting to say here that these competitions will do as much as any other one thing to restore America to her rightful place as "A nation of riflemen." And if the response on the part of shooters firing these matches continues at the rate of 100 per cent increase each season, it ought not be long before some real progress in that direction is realized.

Official bulletins of the thirteen matches commented on above, these being all for which bulletins have been published at the time this is written, follow:

BULLETIN NO. 2

OUTDOOR POSTAL MATCHES, 1927

TYRO SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. J. W. Fehrmann, Elgin, Ill.....	398
2. R. H. Flinders, Waukegan, Wash.....	398
3. C. A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.....	392
4. John R. White, Waukegan, Wash.....	390
5. Wm. B. Morgan, Pasadena, Calif.....	390
6. J. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.....	389
7. F. Hegenbarth, St. Louis, Mo.....	389
8. P. J. Paffe, St. Augustine, Fla.....	386
9. G. A. Raab, Portland, Oreg.....	385
10. Murry Ferguson, Los Angeles, Calif.....	385
11. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.....	385
12. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio.....	385
13. L. E. Peterson, Santa Ana, Calif.....	385
14. R. M. Bair, Hummelstown, Pa.....	384
15. W. H. Boynton, Berkeley, Calif.....	384
16. D. R. Nichols, Worcester, Mass.....	383
17. Lee W. Siegel, Elgin, Ill.....	381
18. J. C. Warkley, Casper, Wyo.....	381
19. R. L. Roberts, Manhattan, Kans.....	381
20. Martin O'Connor, Racine, Wis.....	380
21. Carl J. Barry, Elgin, Ill.....	379
22. H. L. White, New Britain, Conn.....	379
23. Kenneth E. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.....	379
24. Hollis Harrison, Beverly, Mass.....	378
25. Ernest B. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.....	378
26. John Garney, Cleveland, Ohio.....	377
27. Robert A. Weir, Hollywood, Calif.....	374

28. Walton Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg.....	374
29. T. F. Bridgland, St. Petersburg, Fla.....	374
30. Walter A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio.....	373
31. R. J. Brown, New York City, N. Y.....	372
32. Pounce W. Phelps, Lakewood, Ohio.....	372
33. Sam J. Mansfield, Tucson, Ariz.....	371
34. T. E. Wingerszahn, Dunkirk, N. Y.....	370
35. Howard G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.....	368
36. Lewis A. Shell, La Junta, Colo.....	368
37. R. H. Pool, Youngstown, Ohio.....	368
38. C. E. Sayre, Norfolk, Nebr.....	366
39. M. A. Belkin, New Britain, Conn.....	365
40. F. E. Passmore, Huntley, Ill.....	364
41. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.....	361
42. Steven L. Stolba, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	357
43. Frank W. Couch, Pittsfield, Conn.....	356
44. William A. Trick, New Britain, Conn.....	351
45. Michael J. Reilly, Long Island City, N. Y.....	351
46. J. J. Ingalls, Aurora, Iowa.....	346
47. E. W. Pape, New Britain, Conn.....	341
48. William Hire, Castalia, Ohio.....	341
49. F. E. Wakefield, New Britain, Conn.....	336
50. A. S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.....	330
51. C. W. Nevins, Neola, Iowa.....	324
52. Pearl B. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio.....	322
53. Harold A. Pearce, Neola, Iowa.....	324
54. William Houck, New Britain, Conn.....	319
55. E. D. Matteson, Aurora, Iowa.....	313
56. C. Urschel, Bowling Green, Ohio.....	303
57. Edwin I. Hills, Buffalo, N. Y.....	287

NOT REPORTED

S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
William J. Gill, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. W. Hall, Neola, Iowa.
H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Murry J. Laughlin, Wilkesburg, Pa.
Andrew J. Nelson, Chanute, Kans.
George R. Spangler, Philadelphia, Pa.

BULLETIN NO. 3

SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. E. S. Carpenter, Owls Head, N. Y.....	374
2. Harry S. Mankel, New York City, N. Y.....	373
3. Carl W. Wahrer, Sacramento, Calif.....	369
4. William H. Riddle, Seaside, Oreg.....	369
5. Chester A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.....	368
6. Abbott A. Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.....	368
7. George F. Ream, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	365
8. Walter A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio.....	363
9. A. H. Amick, Cumberland, Md.....	363
10. M. J. Reilly, Long Island City, N. Y.....	363
11. Paul R. Mason, Ayer, Mass.....	358
12. L. K. Roberts, Long Beach, Calif.....	350
13. F. Engert, Mohawk, N. Y.....	349
14. J. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.....	358
15. T. M. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.....	358
16. L. H. Lapinske, Wausau, Wis.....	355
17. Edgar T. Strange, Hershey, Pa.....	350
18. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa.....	347
19. D. R. Nichols, Worcester, Mass.....	346
20. H. F. Barrett, New York City, N. Y.....	343
21. R. M. Bair, Hummelstown, Pa.....	343
22. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.....	340
23. David C. McNeill, Beverly, Mass.....	337
24. H. P. Baloun, Cleveland, Ohio.....	337
25. R. J. Brown, New York, N. Y.....	334
26. C. H. Wilson, Ortega, Fla.....	334
27. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.....	333
28. T. F. Bridgland, St. Petersburg, Fla.....	333
29. Hollis Harrison, Beverly, Mass.....	331
30. A. E. Hertzler, Halstead, Kans.....	331
31. Earl Roberts, Long Beach, Calif.....	331
32. Edgar W. Davis, Cambridge, Mass.....	331
33. J. H. Peruzzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif.....	326
34. G. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.....	328
35. D. Briggs, Norwalk, Conn.....	278
36. L. M. Addison, Lebanon, Va.....	266
37. Earl C. Evans, Pocatello, Idaho.....	264

NOT REPORTED

S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
L. W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa.
Murry J. Laughlin, Wilkesburg, Pa.
M. C. Corrinet, Pittsfield, Mass.
Don V. Gerkin, New York City, N. Y.
R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Balboa, Canal Zone.
Louis E. Peterson, Santa Ana, Calif.
F. R. Wheatland, Pasadena, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 4

KRAO—RUSSIAN MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. B. F. Thompson, San Antonio, Tex.....	143
2. L. H. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.....	141
3. J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y.....	141
4. H. K. Davis, Ames, Iowa.....	141
5. G. J. Weidmaier, Dunkirk, N. Y.....	140
6. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass.....	139
7. C. E. Nordhus, Highland Park, Ill.....	139
8. David C. McNeill, Beverly, Mass.....	138
9. A. E. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.....	138
10. E. J. Hibbard, Duluth, Minn.....	138
11. A. J. Davidson, Chicago, Ill.....	135
12. Lee W. Siegel, Elgin, Ill.....	134
13. Roy B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio.....	131
14. Elmer C. Croom, Okmulgee, Okla.....	127
15. Andrew Elliott, Elk Grove, Calif.....	127

NOT REPORTED

A. P. Danforth, Arlington, Mass.
A. B. Eisenberg, Cleveland, Ohio.
Arch L. Foster, San Francisco, Calif.
S. B. Hammond, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio.
T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.
Joseph L. Oyler, Waynesboro, Pa.
Claude L. Fitterger, Collingwood, N. J.
John E. Shannon, Okmulgee, Okla.
M. W. Scanlon, Oakland, Calif.
M. W. Wilkins, Okmulgee, Okla.

UNABLE TO FIRE

Charles F. Scheide, Collingdale, Pa.

BULLETIN NO. 5

200-YARD OFFHAND MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. H. F. Graves, Duluth, Minn.	100
2. Harry G. Mauk, Woodlawn, Pa.	99
3. Dave R. Taylor, Athens, Ohio.	97
4. S. A. Ballange, Lander, Wyo.	95
5. M. C. Dolson, San Leandro, Calif.	95
6. A. G. Metz, Monterey, Calif.	95
7. J. H. Peruzzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif.	95
8. W. H. Plummer, Lander, Wyo.	94
9. C. E. Nordhus, Highland Park, Ill.	94
10. C. A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.	94
11. W. L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	93
12. R. B. Miner, West Lynn, Mass.	92
13. J. R. Doyno, Oakland, Calif.	92
14. W. C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.	92
15. S. C. Williams, Oakland, Calif.	91
16. H. J. Martin, Monterey, Calif.	91
17. L. A. Moss, Los Angeles, Calif.	91
18. J. O. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.	90
19. W. Bradford, Nahant, Mass.	89
20. A. R. Smith, Toledo, Ohio.	89
21. M. Hanson, Chicago, Ill.	88
22. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	88
23. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass.	88
24. J. E. Greer, Auburndale, Mass.	87
25. A. J. Davidson, Chicago, Ill.	87
26. E. Groeschel, Louisville, Ky.	87
27. C. S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	87
28. L. H. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.	86
29. G. J. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	86
30. A. S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	86
31. W. Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg.	86
32. W. L. Colby, Nahant, Mass.	86
33. H. S. Seely, Syracuse, N. Y.	85
34. J. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.	85
35. C. W. Nevius, Neola, Iowa.	84
36. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	83
37. A. E. Hanus, Joliet, Ill.	83
38. H. V. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.	82
39. M. Alburnham, Oakland, Calif.	82
40. E. W. Strunk, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	82
41. F. M. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	82
42. J. L. Moser, Louisville, Ky.	81
43. D. S. Seymour, Chicago, Ill.	81
44. A. P. Danforth, Arlington, Mass.	81
45. Charles A. Nye, New Washington, Ohio.	80
46. H. F. Johannsen, Chicago, Ill.	78
47. J. D. Schandorff, Chicago, Ill.	77
48. G. F. Glasgow, Chicago, Ill.	76
49. D. S. Perry, Ithaca, N. Y.	75
50. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	75
51. Emil Oschner, St. Matthews, Ky.	75
52. Ralph G. Todd, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	72

NOT REPORTED

Louis E. Austera, New York City, N. Y.
Hugh Bancroft, Jr., Boston, Mass.
A. R. Bodenschatz, San Jose, Calif.
W. C. Crowley, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. Danneger, Chicago, Ill.
Louis De Maso, Chicago, Ill.
A. B. Eisenberg, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles B. Gordon, San Jose, Calif.
C. W. Hamel, Chicago, Ill.
A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. S. Mathewson, Chicago, Ill.
Lloyd Mehegan, San Francisco, Calif.
Jesse R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio.
A. L. Nagles, Nahant, Mass.
Charles M. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.
A. Restivo, San Jose, Calif.
R. M. Snyder, Chicago, Ill.
H. M. Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
R. G. Walter, Saratoga, Calif.
R. G. Weidenheim, Chicago, Ill.
F. R. Wheatland, Pasadena, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 6

600-YARD INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. R. W. Jellison, Monroe, Wash.	100x7
2. H. E. Keoth, Oklahoma City, Okla.	100x2
3. L. E. Gates, Honeyey Falls, N. Y.	100
4. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.	100
5. K. W. Selander, Chicago, Ill.	99
6. S. C. Williams, Oakland, Calif.	99
7. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	99
8. G. F. Glasgow, Chicago, Ill.	99
9. C. W. Randall, Alameda, Calif.	99
10. G. W. Benvie, Hatch, N. Mex.	99
11. C. V. Schmitt, Minneapolis, Minn.	98
12. J. O. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.	98

13. R. B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio.	98
14. C. E. Stodter, Quarry Heights, C. Z.	98
15. Wm. McNamee, Jacksonville, Fla.	98
16. M. C. Dolson, San Leandro, Calif.	97
17. G. L. Cutting, Worcester, Mass.	97
18. W. C. Tarr, Carmel, Calif.	97
19. R. L. Splawn, Casper, Wyo.	97
20. H. J. Martin, Monterey, Calif.	97
21. J. R. Doyno, Oakland, Calif.	96
22. L. E. Bigelow, Jacksonville, Fla.	96
23. W. A. Johnson, Portland, Oreg.	96
24. D. S. Seymour, Chicago, Ill.	96
25. J. H. Peruzzi, San Luis Obispo, Calif.	96
26. A. B. Sprague, Worcester, Mass.	95
27. A. G. Metz, Monterey, Calif.	95
28. R. G. Smith, Akron, Ohio.	95
29. Aaron R. Smith, Toledo, Ohio.	94
30. L. J. Vanderbundt, Antioch, Calif.	94
31. A. R. Wilson, Dayton, Ohio.	94
32. C. E. Nordhus, Highland Park, Ill.	93
33. L. H. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.	92
34. C. B. Gordon, San Jose, Calif.	92
35. A. R. Bodenschatz, San Jose, Calif.	92
36. Paul Oschida, Sandwich, Ill.	92
37. L. A. Moss, Los Angeles, Calif.	92
38. G. Barnhardt, Sandwich, Ill.	91
39. C. A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.	91
40. H. C. Walter, Saratoga, Calif.	89
41. C. S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	88
42. G. J. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	87
43. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.	87
44. H. W. Gorran, Baiboa Heights, C. Z.	80

NOT REPORTED

A. C. Atherton, Chicago, Ill.
A. P. Danforth, Arlington, Mass.
Frank R. Gates, Tacoma, Wash.
A. E. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio.
L. B. Weatherbee, Antioch, Calif.
Hugh Bancroft, Jr., Boston, Mass.
A. B. Eisenberg, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. B. Hammond, Minneapolis, Minn.
Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.
J. C. Warkley, Casper, Wyo.
C. H. Wilson, Ottega, Fla.

BULLETIN NO. 7

TYRO 50-YARD MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. Harry Wilson, Ardmore, Okla.*	400
2. C. H. Kleist, St. Louis, Mo.†	400
3. Walter L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.	396
4. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa.	395
5. R. W. Magee, Brewster, Ohio.	395
6. Elmer Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.	394
7. V. Z. Canfield, Akron, Ohio.	394
8. Claude R. Brong, Allentown, Pa.	393
9. K. M. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	393
10. E. D. Matteson, Aurora, Iowa.	393
11. Clair I. Kephart, Punxsutawney, Pa.	393
12. E. J. Pelikan, St. Louis, Mo.	393
13. A. S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	392
14. Wm. A. Trick, New Britain, Conn.	392
15. J. C. Warkley, Casper, Wyo.	392
16. H. F. Johannsen, Chicago, Ill.	392
17. H. M. Markley, Morgantown, W. Va.	391
18. M. V. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.	391
19. P. T. Kieredge, Blackinton, Mass.	391
20. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	391
21. C. De Long, Germantown, Pa.	391
22. Carl A. DuNah, Pasadena, Calif.	391
23. C. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	390
24. Jack Bassett, Great Falls, Mont.	389
25. G. J. Holsinger, Johnstown, Pa.	389
26. R. T. Statler, Allentown, Pa.	389
27. H. E. Keoth, Oklahoma City, Okla.	389
28. J. B. Currier, Glendale, Calif.	389
29. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.	389
30. F. H. Schmick, Germantown, Pa.	388
31. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla.	388
32. H. G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.	388
33. T. R. French, Casper, Wyo.	388
34. E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.	388
35. E. H. Lindahl, Scotia, N. Y.	387
36. John Campbell, Steubenville, Ohio.	387
37. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.	386
38. E. W. Strunk, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	386
39. Edgar B. Hamm, Germantown, Pa.	386
40. G. G. Harrold, Johnstown, Pa.	386
41. J. C. Fritz, Berlin, Pa.	386
42. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.	385
43. F. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	385
44. C. A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.	385
45. E. T. Kirk, Cheyenne, Wyo.	385
46. C. K. Courtwright, Sacramento, Calif.	385
47. R. M. Spencer, Hartford, Conn.	385
48. C. E. Roido, Hazelton, Iowa.	385
49. Lawrence E. Gates, Emlenton, Pa.	384
50. F. J. Paffe, St. Augustine, Fla.	384
51. S. H. Hibbard, Hartford, Conn.	384
52. William Houck, New Britain, Conn.	383
53. Edson Kinkel, Toledo, Ohio.	383
54. Walter Erickson, Chicago, Ill.	383
55. W. B. Morgan, Pasadena, Calif.	382
56. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	382
57. W. K. Ballough, Daytona Beach, Fla.	382
58. Carl F. Holt, New Britain, Conn.	382
59. Fred R. Knodle, Washington, Pa.	382
60. Kenneth E. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	382
61. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	382
62. Paul Russell, Tarrytown, N. Y.	382
63. R. M. Johnston, Princeton, N. J.	382

64. Ralph G. Todd, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	382
65. M. J. Reilly, Long Island City, N. Y.	380
66. Roscoe Vernon, Glenarm, Ill.	380
67. Francis Fultz, Santa Barbara, Calif.	380
68. Herman Treptow, New Brunswick, N. J.	380
69. J. J. Ingalls, Aurora, Iowa.	380
70. L. D. Moore, Hazelton, Iowa.	380
71. Emile W. Koehler, Elgin, Ill.	380
72. Walton Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg.	379
73. Pearl B. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio.	379
74. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	379
75. George Westinghouse, Santa Barbara, Calif.	379
76. E. W. Pape, New Britain, Conn.	378
77. Andrew G. Nelson, Jr., Chanute, Kans.	378
78. Frank W. Couch, Pittsfield, Mass.	378
79. Ralph J. Burtie, Springfield, Ill.	377
80. L. E. Bigelow, Jacksonville, Fla.	377
81. Everett D. Morrill, Norwich, Conn.	376
82. E. J. Manning, Nyack, N. Y.	376
83. James M. Stitt, Bowling Green, Ohio.	376
84. Harold L. White, New Britain, Conn.	376
85. G. C. Prime, Hartford, Conn.	376
86. Paul Wright, Silver City, N. Mex.	376
87. Mel Kessick, Portsmouth, Ohio.	374
88. Roy L. Roberts, Manhattan, Kans.	374
89. A. G. Chabot, Hartford, Conn.	373
90. George P. Moseley, Lanerch, Pa.	373
91. J. C. Scott, Portsmouth, Ohio.	372
92. R. E. Roserick, Monett, Mo.	371
93. Fred R. Beach, New Britain, Conn.	371
94. C. A. Turner, Chanute, Kans.	371
95. Theodore Boehm, New Britain, Conn.	371
96. Wilbur H. Pratt, Pittsfield, Mass.	371
97. W. M. Mather, Hartford, Conn.	371
98. A. E. Stratford, Norwich, Conn.	370
99. H. C. Urschel, Bowling Green, Ohio.	370
100. M. C. Corrinet, Pittsfield, Mass.	368
101. Carl J. Barry, Elgin, Ill.	368
102. L. L. Hauser, Whitten, Iowa.	364
103. A. M. Roberts, Southbridge, Mass.	363
104. Antonio E. Hanus, Joliet, Ill.	363
105. H. C. Stone, Hartford, Conn.	362
106. C. H. Partridge, Hartford, Conn.	360
107. Everett Hawks, Portsmouth, Ohio.	360
108. Norman Sterett, Beaver Falls, Pa.	358
109. J. P. Leonard, Hartford, Conn.	356
110. Lester W. Perkins, Pittsfield, Mass.	352
111. John G. Moore, Norfolk, Nebr.	349
112. L. C. Osborn, Silver City, N. Mex.	347
113. C. E. Kieredge, Blackinton, Mass.	345
114. Dudley W. Jacobs, Pittsfield, Mass.	345
115. Earl Roberts, Hurley, N. Mex.	344
116. R. M. Bair, Hummelstown, Pa.	341
117. R. W. Hawthorne, Elgin, Ill.	336
118. G. H. Claffin, Hartford, Conn.	335
119. Edward W. Day, Pittsfield, Mass.	326
120. Cliff Pool, Portsmouth, Ohio.	295
121. J. E. Kieffer, Buffalo, N. Y.	286

NOTE: Disregard Bulletin No. 7, published June 23, 1927. The names of winners of first and second places were omitted and shoot-off authorized.

*Shoot-off 389.
†Shoot-off 388.

UNABLE TO FIRE

G. H. Buchanan, St. Louis, Mo.
Hans Carstensen, Elk Horn, Iowa.
P. E. James, Elk Horn, Iowa.
R. K. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.
R. J. McDonald, St. Louis, Mo.
J. F. Nielsen, Elk Horn, Iowa.
J. D. Standish, St. Louis, Mo.
E. H. Conant, St. Louis, Mo.
Hugh S. Carr, Cleveland, Ohio.
T. C. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.
Lawrence Leach, Chicago, Ill.
C. Myre, St. Louis, Mo.
J. H. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.

NOT REPORTED

R. O. Blakeslee, Omaha, Nebr.
R. E. Chappell, St. Louis, Mo.
Louis DeMaso, Chicago, Ill.
Murray Ferguson, Los Angeles, Calif.
W. H. Gould, Toledo, Ohio.
J. A. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
S. B. Kitchen, Jacksonville, Fla.
Angus McKinnon, Calumet, Mich.
R. M. Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
A. B. Whitehill, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
G. G. Cooper, Omaha, Nebr.
B. A. Courtwright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
N. J. Fink, Ortonville, Minn.
T. L. Honaker, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Harold Kalish, New Britain, Conn.
Marion Morris, Omaha, Nebr.
Charles M. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.
Paul H. Wright, Easton, Pa.
Herman F. Wicker, Toledo, Ohio.

BULLETIN NO. 8

TYRO 100-YARD MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. Elmer Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.	400
2. Harry Wilson, Ardmore, Okla.	395
3. C. H. Kleist, St. Louis, Mo.	392
4. H. F. Johannsen, Chicago, Ill.	391
5. L. P. Clubine, Aurora, Iowa.	389
6. R. W. Magee, Brewster, Ohio.	388
7. P. J. Paffe, St. Augustine, Fla.	387

8. C. R. Brong, Allentown, Pa.	387
9. Wm. A. Trick, New Britain, Conn.	386
10. Clarence De Long, Germansville, Pa.	386
11. T. R. French, Casper, Wyo.	380
12. A. S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	386
13. H. G. Keene, West Medford, Mass.	385
14. F. T. Kittredge, Blackington, Mass.	384
15. G. J. Holingsworth, Johnstown, Pa.	384
16. Wakon Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg.	384
17. Emile W. Kocher, Elgin, Ill.	384
18. M. V. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.	384
19. S. H. McGiness, Brewster, Ohio	384
20. Kenneth E. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	383
21. G. G. Harrold, Johnstown, Pa.	383
22. John Campbell, Steubenville, Ohio.	382
23. V. Z. Canfield, Akron, Ohio.	382
24. Edgar B. Hamm, Germansville, Pa.	382
25. Ralph G. Todd, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	381
26. J. J. Ingalls, Aurora, Iowa.	381
27. W. G. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.	381
28. R. T. Stalter, Allentown, Pa.	381
29. Ed. W. Strunk, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	380
30. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio.	380
31. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla.	380
32. P. B. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio.	380
33. Jack Bassett, Great Falls, Mont.	380
34. C. A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.	379
35. F. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	379
36. L. D. Moore, Hazleton, Iowa.	379
37. E. D. Morrill, Norwich, Conn.	379
38. A. G. Chabot, Hartford, Conn.	378
39. Carl R. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif.	378
40. Lawrence E. Gates, Emlenton, Pa.	378
41. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	377
42. J. B. Currier, Glendale, Calif.	377
43. C. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	377
44. Frank L. Yoran, Tarrytown, N. Y.	376
45. B. R. Lewis, Montevideo, Minn.	376
46. C. L. Kephart, Farmington, Pa.	376
47. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	375
48. Fred R. Knodle, Washington, Pa.	375
49. Antone A. Hanus, Joliet, Ill.	374
50. Eric H. Lindahl, Scotia, N. Y.	374
51. Chief H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.	374
52. E. W. Pape, New Britain, Conn.	373
53. Wm. B. Morgan, Pasadena, Calif.	372
54. F. H. Schmick, Germansville, Pa.	371
55. A. G. Nelson, Chautauque, Kans.	371
56. Fred R. Beach, New Britain, Conn.	371
57. Theodore Boehm, New Britain, Conn.	371
58. Paul Russell, Tarrytown, N. Y.	371
59. R. M. Hanson, Montevideo, Minn.	371
60. L. L. Hauser, Whitten, Iowa.	371
61. S. B. Hibbard, Hartford, Conn.	370
62. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.	370
63. R. M. Johnston, Princeton, N. J.	369
64. R. L. Albrook, Aurora, Iowa.	367
65. O. L. Seuh, Portsmouth, Ohio.	367
66. Z. E. Fraley, Portsmouth, Ohio.	367
67. W. B. Mather, Hartford, Conn.	366
68. John S. Finlay, Chicago, Ill.	364
69. R. M. Spencer, Hartford, Conn.	364
70. Frank W. Couch, Pittsfield, Mass.	364
71. Everett T. Kirk, Cheyenne, Wyo.	362
72. R. M. Bair, Hummelstown, Pa.	359
73. William Houck, New Britain, Conn.	358
74. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.	357
75. Harold L. White, New Britain, Conn.	357
76. L. E. Bigelow, Jacksonville, Fla.	357
77. Carl F. Holt, New Britain, Conn.	356
78. G. C. Prime, Hartford, Conn.	355
79. L. W. Perkins, Pittsfield, Mass.	354
80. J. P. Leonard, Hartford, Conn.	352
81. A. E. Stratford, Norwich, Conn.	348
82. H. C. Stone, Hartford, Conn.	347
83. C. H. Partridge, Hartford, Conn.	344
84. R. W. Hawthorne, Elgin, Ill.	341
85. D. W. Jacobs, Pittsfield, Mass.	329
86. Edward W. Day, Pittsfield, Mass.	322
87. Earl Roberts, Hurley, N. Mex.	316
88. Roy L. Roberts, Manhattan, Kans.	242

UNABLE TO FIRE

Hugh S. Carr, Cleveland, Ohio.
Walter L. Seamans, Casper, Wyo.

NOT REPORTED

G. G. Cooper, Omaha, Nebr.
B. A. Courtright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
William H. Gould, Toledo, Ohio.
Harold Kalish, New Britain, Conn.
E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.
Angus McKinnon, Calumet, Mich.
H. A. McBee, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Ernest Stark, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Herman Triptow, New Brunswick, N. J.
Herman E. Witker, Toledo, Ohio.
Robt. E. Chappel, St. Louis, Mo.
Louis De Maso, Chicago, Ill.
N. J. Fink, Ortonville, Minn.
J. A. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
S. B. Kitchen, Jacksonville, Fla.
Marion Morris, Omaha, Nebr.
Jerry Martin, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Charles M. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.
A. M. Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
A. B. Whitehill, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
J. C. Warkley, Casper, Wyo.

BULLETIN NO. 9

50-YARD INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. C. H. Keist, St. Louis, Mo.	400
2. Harry M. Mauckley, Morgantown, W. Va.	400

3. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala.	399
4. Lloyd O. Moore, New Cumberland, Ohio.	399
5. H. W. T. Ross, Santa Barbara, Calif.	398
6. F. C. Kimmel, St. Louis, Mo.	397
7. H. C. Wright, Fresno, Calif.	396
8. C. G. Held, Germansville, Pa.	396
9. Bruce Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.	396
10. R. T. Stalter, Allentown, Pa.	395
11. D. D. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa.	395
12. E. B. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	394
13. L. W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa.	394
14. Robert Neill, Venice, Ohio.	394
15. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	394
16. William Hire, Castalia, Ohio.	393
17. C. F. Scheide, Colingsdale, Pa.	393
18. F. D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	393
19. T. P. Kittredge, Blackington, Mass.	393
20. Howard W. Smith, Steubenville, Ohio.	393
21. Leon Dezert, Pasadena, Calif.	393
22. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	392
23. Arthur U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	392
24. V. J. Hadin, Schenectady, N. Y.	392
25. H. F. Van Winkle, Santa Barbara, Calif.	392
26. Watson Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg.	392
27. J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y.	392
28. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	392
29. Arthur S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	392
30. Wm. H. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio.	392
31. F. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	392
32. Chester A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.	391
33. Roy B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio.	391
34. T. R. French, Casper, Wyo.	391
35. C. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	391
36. Clarence De Long, Germansville, Pa.	391
37. George A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	391
38. A. P. Danforth, Arlington, Mass.	390
39. H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.	390
40. G. J. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	390
41. Richard Dunlap, Sapulpa, Okla.	390
42. Claude R. Brong, Allentown, Pa.	390
43. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	390
44. W. J. G. Land, Chicago, Ill.	390
45. Douglas McDougal Washington, D. C.	390
46. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio.	389
47. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla.	389
48. F. E. Passmore, Huntley, Ill.	389
49. Ed. W. Strunk, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	389
50. Geo. Titherington, Stockton, Calif.	389
51. Eric H. Lindahl, Scotia, N. Y.	388
52. Harry E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	388
53. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	388
54. Floyd P. Oswald, Germansville, Pa.	388
55. M. J. Reilly, Long Island City, N. Y.	388
56. L. H. Lapinske, Wausau, Wis.	388
57. H. F. Johansen, Chicago, Ill.	388
58. Harry Morrell, New Haven, Conn.	388
59. Edgar B. Hamm, Germansville, Pa.	388
60. A. C. Atherton, Chicago, Ill.	388
61. J. B. Currier, Glendale, Calif.	387
62. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif.	387
63. M. V. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.	387
64. S. F. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio.	387
65. R. L. Proffitt, Crawfordville, Ind.	386
66. George H. Sittler, Germansville, Pa.	385
67. C. K. Curtright, Sacramento, Calif.	385
68. A. I. Arneson, Austin, Minn.	385
69. Sylvan F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	385
70. Charles H. German, Germansville, Pa.	384
71. Kenneth W. Wright, Chautauque, Kans.	384
72. Ralph J. Burlie, Springfield, Ill.	384
73. Wm. H. Thompson, Santa Barbara, Calif.	384
74. E. M. Hamel, Plymouth, Ohio.	384
75. Henry Munster, Union City, N. J.	384
76. L. L. Hauser, Whitten, Iowa.	382
77. George P. Mosley, Lanerch, Pa.	382
78. Lee W. Siegel, Elgin, Ill.	382
79. Lawrence E. Gates, Emlenton, Pa.	381
80. R. M. Johnston, Princeton, N. J.	381
81. Ralph G. Todd, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	380
82. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass.	380
83. Jacob Munter, Union City, N. J.	380
84. Wilbur H. Pratt, Pittsfield, Mass.	378
85. Cecil W. Brooks, East Hartford, Conn.	378
86. N. M. Austin, Seaside, Wash.	378
87. W. Russell O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.	378
88. B. F. Whitney, Alexandria, Minn.	377
89. Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.	376
90. C. L. Pfeizer, Collingswood, N. J.	376
91. Francis Fultz, Santa Barbara, Calif.	372
92. Wm. K. Bowman, Hollywood, Calif.	371
93. L. C. Osborn, Silver City, N. Mex.	369
94. F. H. Schmick, Germansville, Pa.	366
95. Paul Wright, Silver City, N. Mex.	366
96. M. C. Corrinet, Pittsfield, Mass.	364

Shoot-off 388.
†Did not shoot-off.

NOT REPORTED

Hugh S. Carr, Cleveland, Ohio.
Earl E. Handwerk, Germansville, Pa.
W. F. Crowley, Chicago, Ill.
H. H. Chedester, Ben'lenville, Pa.
E. E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
C. W. Hamel, Chicago, Ill.
H. A. Kinnaman, Crawfordville, Ind.
Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.
Jesse R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio.
Emil D. Ritter, Portland, Oreg.
H. J. Timmerman, Chicago, Ill.
C. U. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Joe Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.
Albert B. Handwerk, Germansville, Pa.
O. D. T. Brandt, Seattle, Wash.
George L. Cutting, Worcester, Mass.
B. A. Courtright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
N. J. Fink, Ortonville, Minn.

Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.
Harvey King, Kalamazoo, Mich.
A. S. Mathewson, Chicago, Ill.
Martin O'Connor, Racine, Wis.
H. V. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.
R. M. Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Robert A. Weir, Hollywood, Calif.
R. G. Weidenheim, Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN NO. 10

100-YARD INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Name and address	Score
1. Lloyd O. Moore, New Cumberland, Ohio.	400
2. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala.	397
3. L. W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa.	397
4. M. V. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.	395
5. C. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	394
6. C. H. German, Germansville, Pa.	393
7. Joe Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.	393
8. H. E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	393
9. C. R. Brong, Allentown, Pa.	393
10. Chief Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.	391
11. C. G. Held, Germansville, Pa.	391
12. C. De Long, Germansville, Pa.	391
13. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa.	391
14. F. C. Kimmel, St. Louis, Mo.	391
15. J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y.	390
16. Roscoe Vernon, Glenarm, Ill.	390
17. V. J. Hadin, Schenectady, N. Y.	389
18. A. C. Atherton, Chicago, Ill.	389
19. Leon Dezert, Pasadena, Calif.	388
20. Bruce Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.	387
21. C. S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	387
22. H. W. T. Ross, Santa Barbara, Calif.	387
23. D. D. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa.	387
24. F. D. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.	387
25. J. B. Currier, Glendale, Calif.	387
26. E. B. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	386
27. W. Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg.	386
28. H. Morrell, New Haven, Conn.	385
29. A. M. Freeland, Chicago, Ill.	385
30. C. F. Scheide, Colingsdale, Pa.	385
31. K. B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio.	384
32. G. J. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.	384
33. A. S. Dempsey, Seaside, Oreg.	384
34. R. T. Stalter, Allentown, Pa.	383
35. C. A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio.	383
36. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	383
37. E. B. Hamm, Germansville, Pa.	383
38. J. S. Crowther, Toledo, Ohio.	383
39. F. P. Oswald, Germansville, Pa.	383
40. Morton Solomon, New York, N. Y.	383
41. S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.	383
42. Robert Neil, Venice, Ohio.	382
43. R. L. Proffitt, Crawfordville, Ind.	382
44. L. Berggren, Alexandria, Minn.	382
45. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio.	382
46. H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.	381
47. R. Dunlap, Sapulpa, Okla.	381
48. H. F. Van Winkle, S. Barbara, Calif.	381
49. B. F. Whitney, Alexandria, Minn.	381
50. G. H. Sittler, Germansville, Pa.	381
51. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif.	381
52. G. Titherington, Stockton, Calif.	381
53. G. A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	380
54. L. E. Gates, Emlenton, Pa.	380
55. E. W. Strunk, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	380
56. L. H. Lapinske, Wausau, Wis.	380
57. Jacob Munter, Union City, N. J.	380
58. A. I. Arneson, Austin, Minn.	379
59. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass.	378
60. Henry Munter, Union City, N. J.	378
61. F. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	377
62. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla.	377
63. P. T. Kittredge, Blackington, Mass.	377
64. A. U. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	377
65. William Hire, Castalia, Ohio.	377
66. R. G. Todd, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	376
67. K. W. Pool, Youngstown, Ohio.	376
68. W. H. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio.	375
69. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio.	375
70. F. H. Schmick, Germansville, Pa.	374
71. W. R. O'Neill, Steubenville, Ohio.	374
72. R. M. Johnston, Princeton, N. J.	373
73. E. M. Farris, Portsmouth, Ohio.	373
74. L. L. Hauser, Whitten, Iowa.	372
75. W. J. G. Land, Chicago, Ill.	372
76. F. E. Passmore, Huntley, Ill.	371
77. W. K. Bowman, Hollywood, Calif.	370
78. K. W. Wright, Chautauque, Kans.	368
79. C. L. Pfeizer, Collingswood, N. J.	366
80. N. Austin, Seattle, Wash.	366
81. A. P. Danforth, Arlington, Mass.	353
82. C. W. Brooks, East Hartford, Conn.	350

UNABLE TO FIRE

Hugh S. Carr, Cleveland, Ohio.
Albert B. Handwerk, Germansville, Pa.
Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.
Earl E. Handwerk, Germansville, Pa.
Emil D. Ritter, Portland, Oreg.

NOT REPORTED

O. T. D. Brandt, Seattle, Wash.
George L. Cutting, Worcester, Mass.
Leon Dezert, Pasadena, Calif.
N. J. Fink, Ortonville, Minn.
Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.
H. A. Kinnaman, Crawfordville, Ind.
Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.
Jesse R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio.
H. V. Roberts, Chicago, Ill.

H. J. Timerman, Chicago, Ill.
R. G. Weidenheim, Chicago, Ill.
W. E. Crowley, Chicago, Ill.
B. A. Courtwright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
C. W. Hamel, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. Kleist, St. Louis, Mo.
Douglas C. McDougal, Washington, D. C.
A. S. Mathewson, Chicago, Ill.
Martin O'Connor, Racine, Wis.
Lee W. Siegel, Elgin, Ill.
R. M. Thompson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Robert A. Weir, Hollywood, Calif.

BULLETIN NO. 11

X. R. A. INDIVIDUAL SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP

Name and address	Yds.	Ida.	Tot.
1. L. O. Moore, New Cumberland, Ohio	399	400	799
2. T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala.	399	397	796
3. L. W. Griffith, Independence, Iowa	394	396	790
4. C. C. Kimmel, St. Louis, Mo.	397	391	788
5. C. C. Held, Germansville, Pa.	396	391	787
6. C. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn.	391	394	785
7. Claude R. Brong, Allentown, Pa.	390	393	783
8. Bruce Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.	396	387	783
9. M. V. Douthitt, Ortonville, Minn.	387	395	782
10. C. De Long, Germansville, Pa.	391	391	782
11. J. F. Woolshlager, Castorland, N. Y.	392	390	782
12. D. D. Mercer, Upper Darby, Pa.	395	387	782
13. H. E. Brill, Tulsa, Okla.	388	393	781
14. H. L. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.	390	391	781
15. Leon Dezert, Pasadena, Calif.	393	388	781
16. Ernest B. Lloyd, Elgin, Ill.	394	386	780
17. Walton Anderson, Gearhart, Oreg.	392	386	778
18. Charles F. Scheide, Collingdale, Pa.	393	385	778
19. Ralph T. Statler, Allentown, Pa.	395	383	778
20. C. H. German, Germansville, Pa.	384	393	777
21. Arthur S. Dempse, Seaside, Oreg.	392	384	776
22. Robert Neill, Venice, Ohio	394	382	776
23. Carl S. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio	388	387	775
24. J. B. Currier, Gladwin, Mich.	387	387	774
25. Giles J. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio	390	384	774
26. Chester A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio	391	383	774
27. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	392	382	774
28. Roy B. Miller, Toledo, Ohio	389	384	773
29. Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.	390	383	773
30. Edgar B. Hamm, Germansville, Pa.	388	383	771
31. Floyd P. Oswald, Germansville, Pa.	388	383	771
32. Richard Dunlap, Sapulpa, Okla.	390	381	771
33. George A. Lindgren, Lyons, Ill.	391	380	771
34. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio	387	383	770
35. William Hirt, Casalia, Ohio	393	377	770
36. P. T. Kitteredze, Blackinton, Mass.	393	377	770
37. Arthur P. Abbott, Seaside, Oreg.	392	377	769
38. F. E. Smith, Tulsa, Okla.	392	377	769
39. Carl A. Du Nah, Pasadena, Calif.	387	381	768
40. Sylvan F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio	384	383	767
41. William H. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio	392	375	767
42. George H. Sittler, Germansville, Pa.	385	381	766
43. Hugh H. Rife, Tulsa, Okla.	389	377	766
44. A. I. Arneson, Austin, Minn.	385	379	764
45. Edson Klinkel, Toledo, Ohio	389	375	764
46. C. L. Pfeiffer, Collingswood, N. J.	376	386	762
47. Lawrence E. Gates, Eulenton, Pa.	381	380	761
48. Henry Muntener, Union City, N. J.	383	378	761
49. Jacob Muntener, Union City, N. J.	380	380	760
50. R. M. Johnston, Princeton, N. J.	381	373	754
51. L. L. Hauser, Whittier, Iowa	382	372	754
52. K. W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	384	368	752
53. N. M. Austin, Seattle, Wash.	378	366	744
54. A. P. Danforth, Arlington, Mass.	390	353	743
55. E. H. Schmick, Germansville, Pa.	366	374	740

Notes: Disregard Official Bulletins Nos. 9 and 11, published June 23, 1927.

UNABLE TO FIRE

A. B. Handweck, Germansville, Pa.
Earl E. Handweck, Germansville, Pa.

NOT REPORTED

B. A. Courtwright, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.
Jesse R. Moser, Dayton, Ohio.
Earl Roberts, Hurley, N. Mex.
Ivan Whiting, Plymouth, Wis.
Robert A. Weir, Hollywood, Calif.
Hugh S. Carr, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elmer Hoops, Waitsburg, Wash.
Chester A. Moore, Somerville, Mass.
Emil D. Ritter, Portland, Oreg.
Harris J. Timerman, Chicago, Ill.
Fern R. Wheatland, Pasadena, Calif.
Joe Wilson, Sapulpa, Okla.

BULLETIN NO. 12

TIMED-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. J. F. Engert, Mohawk, N. Y.	390
2. Lee W. Siegel, Elgin, Ill.	386
3. Edgar W. Davis, Cambridge, Mass.	386
4. Wm. A. Johnson, Portland, Oreg.	386
5. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio	383
6. Edgar T. Strange, Hershey, Pa.	383
7. Harry S. Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	382
8. Aaron R. Smith, Toledo, Ohio	379
9. George F. Ream, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	379
10. Kenneth W. Wright, Chanute, Kans.	377

11. L. K. Roberts, Long Beach, Calif.	377
12. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	376
13. Earl Roberts, Long Beach, Calif.	376
14. Arthur E. Hertzler, Halstead, Kans.	374
15. George A. Marshall, Portland, Ore.	374
16. A. H. Amick, Jr., Cumberland, Md.	373
17. W. D. Ways, Cumberland, Md.	373
18. Paul R. Mason, Ayer, Mass.	371
19. R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Balboa, C. Z.	369
20. E. M. Hussey, Woodlawn, Pa.	365
21. Chester A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio	362
22. F. Hegebarth, St. Louis, Mo.	360
23. H. G. Mauk, Woodlawn, Pa.	360
24. H. F. Balloun, Cleveland, Ohio	350
25. H. R. Brunton, Malden, Mass.	347
26. W. A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio	346
27. L. M. Addison, Lebanon, Va.	343
28. R. O. Phillips, Yonkers, N. Y.	340
29. Wm. H. Kiddle, Seaside, Oreg.	339
30. Cleo Peterman, Toledo, Ohio	336
31. O. D. Cox, Dance, Va.	329
32. R. M. Bair, Hummelstown, Pa.	327
33. M. Sukalle, Tucson, Ariz.	319
34. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	319
35. W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	319
36. S. J. Mansfield, Tucson, Ariz.	318
37. G. A. Raab, Portland, Oreg.	316
38. Chief H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.	300

UNABLE TO FIRE

Martin O'Connor, Racine, Wis.

NOT REPORTED

S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.
M. J. Laughlin, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
M. J. Reilly, Long Island City, N. Y.
Chester H. Wilson, Ortega, Fla.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.
Geo. R. Spangler, Philadelphia, Pa.

BULLETIN NO. 13

RAPID-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

Name and address	Score
1. J. F. Engert, Mohawk, N. Y.	388
2. H. G. Mauk, Woodlawn, Pa.	385
3. Jim Barlow, Halstead, Kans.	380
4. George F. Ream, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	378
5. Lee W. Siegel, Elgin, Ill.	376
6. Chester A. Dority, Toledo, Ohio	376
7. Arthur E. Hertzler, Halstead, Kans.	369
8. Edgar W. Davis, Cambridge, Mass.	369
9. Edgar T. Strange, Hershey, Pa.	367
10. H. R. Brunton, Malden, Mass.	359
11. Aaron R. Smith, Toledo, Ohio	351
12. J. S. Crowther, Jr., Toledo, Ohio	348
13. O. D. Cox, Dance, Va.	345
14. G. A. Hughes, Youngstown, Ohio	344
15. Wm. H. Riddle, Seaside, Oreg.	343
16. G. A. Marshall, Portland, Oreg.	342
17. W. A. Grear, Cleveland, Ohio	336
18. G. B. Davidson, Lebanon, Va.	336
19. W. D. Ways, Cumberland, Md.	336
20. Earl Roberts, Long Beach, Calif.	332
21. W. S. Gibbons, Melrose, Mass.	325
22. H. F. Balloun, Cleveland, Ohio	305
23. T. F. Bridgland, St. Petersburg, Fla.	303
24. Sam J. Mansfield, Tucson, Ariz.	300

NOT REPORTED

Sylvan F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.
Elmer E. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.
Rowland M. Hussey, Woodlawn, Pa.
R. Z. Kirkpatrick, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
Murray J. Laughlin, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Roland E. Ream, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
M. Sukalle, Tucson, Ariz.
Chester H. Wilson, Ortega, Fla.

BULLETIN NO. 14

SMALL-BORE FREE-RIFLE SPRING CHAMPIONSHIP

Name and address	Score
1. Lloyd O. Moore, New Cumberland, Ohio	539
2. J. B. Currier, Los Angeles, Calif.	520
3. G. M. Upshaw, Whittier, Calif.	494
4. Morton Solomon, New York City, N. Y.	487
5. Ernest Dietz, Hazleton, Pa.	487
6. A. K. Friedrich, Ames, Iowa	485
7. C. A. Jenkins, Ames, Iowa	476
8. E. T. Kirk, Cheyenne, Wyo.	475
9. Frank L. Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	474
10. T. T. McClure, Santa Monica, Calif.	474
11. Harry Frohm, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	473
12. A. C. Atherton, Chicago, Ill.	468
13. W. B. Morgan, Pasadena, Calif.	466
14. Jacob Muntener, Union City, N. J.	463
15. H. E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, Okla.	456
16. Charles A. Nye, New Washington, Ohio	446
17. Henry Muntener, Union City, N. J.	443
18. C. E. Stodter, Quarry Heights, C. Z.	434
19. A. I. Arneson, Austin, Minn.	430
20. W. H. Schulz, Cleveland, Ohio	419
21. E. M. Kidder, Ayer, Mass.	387
22. W. A. Lyons, Raleigh, N. C.	385
23. V. F. Hobbs, Raleigh, N. C.	346
24. B. Rightmeir, Modesto, Calif.	329

NOT REPORTED

John Altman, Lu Verne, Iowa.
Nick Altman, Lu Verne, Iowa.
Hugh S. Carr, Cleveland, Ohio.
Harvey King, Kalamazoo, Mich.
F. C. Kimmel, St. Louis, Mo.
B. L. Millard, Modesto, Calif.
S. W. Neill, Venice, Ohio.
Ed. W. Strunk, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
H. C. Wright, Fresno, Calif.
Mike Altman, Lu Verne, Iowa.
S. F. Benfer, Toledo, Ohio.
Eric Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.
Maurice Kaiser, Sacramento, Calif.
E. Mannie, St. Louis, Mo.
Giles J. Mundy, Toledo, Ohio.
C. W. Randall, Alameda, Calif.
R. G. Todd, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Herman F. Wiker, Toledo, Ohio.

DISQUALIFIED FOR USING TELESCOPIC SIGHTS

R. G. Smith, Akron, Ohio (score: 495).

DERBY FIELD DAY A BOOST TO SHOOTING

THE President of Foresters of America Rifle and Pistol Club, of Derby, Conn., in a letter covering the Memorial Day Field Day held there, reports that much enthusiasm was evidenced throughout the day and that the rifle and pistol ranges of the Foresters' Club came in for quite a bit of popularity. The range was appropriately decorated with the Stars and Stripes and was "all set" for the tremendous crowd that gathered there at 1 o'clock. The local outfit's banner and large silk flag were also conspicuously displayed.

Sandwiches and refreshments were served from special stands erected and elaborately decorated by the members. The club members were dressed in special uniforms, white trousers, white shirt, black bow tie, white marine officers' cap with two crossed gold rifles, and blue serge coat with the combined Forester and N. R. A. emblems. A small charge was made for the sandwiches and refreshments, and a reasonable entry fee was charged in the matches, thus netting the club about \$40.

The Foresters beat the Company M, Connecticut National Guard, shooters in a thrilling match that afternoon, which was fired in the presence of a large enthusiastic crowd, practically all the visitors favoring and cheering the winners to victory.

The president, Mr. George Obb, in commenting on the remarkable success of this field day event, simultaneously announced that plans are already under way for the staging of a second field day in the fall. The Foresters' Club is an unusually live outfit and its officers see to it that the members get plenty of record shooting. In this connection, the club has arranged a match with Bridgeport to be fired in that city early in August. The visitors are planning to wear their "good-looking" club uniforms to Bridgeport and will also take their own band—the Derby Foresters' Drum Corps of 30 pieces. The event promises to be a very colorful one and will no doubt result in another big boost for rifle-shooting over there.

Following the Foresters' plan by putting the "Derby idea" into practice might go a long way toward keeping a lot of rifle clubs on a live functioning basis throughout the year. Field days bring out the local people when nothing else will budge them. Let's have more field days!

IDAHO HAS NEW STATE SECRETARY

INDIVIDUAL members and rifle club secretaries in the State of Idaho are notified that Mr. John Ruebke, of Wallace, Idaho, is now N. R. A. State Secretary for that State. Mr. Ruebke succeeds Mr. R. E. Herrick, whose resignation was regretfully accepted by National Headquarters. Mr. Ruebke will be glad to co-operate with members of the N. R. A. in the State of Idaho in every possible way.

NAVY TEAM TO BE AT PERRY

FRIENDS of the Navy Team at the National Matches will be glad to know that the team will be at Camp Perry this year. The Comptroller of the Navy Department had suspended payment for the team's entry in the matches in 1925, but having taken the matter under advisement has decided that funds for this purpose are properly expended; and so this year, and hereafter through succeeding years, the Navy Team will participate in the National Matches at Perry.

WEST POINT DEFEATS OLD GUARD

THE West Point Military Academy Rifle Team, in an interesting match with the Old Guard Team in New York, the event fired over the ranges of the United States Military Academy, defeated the Old Guard by the score of 800 to 775. The course of fire called for ten shots, 200 yards, standing; ten shots, 300 yards, sitting or kneeling; and ten shots, 600 yards prone, all slow fire. Cadet Milwit of the Army was high individual with a score of 136.

ILLINOIS STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES

THE Illinois State Rifle Association matches were held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on July 4. A large program had been arranged and the matches were well attended. The results of the shooting were as follows:

SMALL-BORE LONG-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Monahan	98	Gold medal
2. Garlington	97	Silver medal
3. Atherton	96	Bronze medal
4. Nordhus	96	
5. Mott	94	
6. Mathewson	93	
7. Weidenheim	92	
8. Parker	91	
9. Salisbury	90	
10. Miss Eckfeldt	89	Tyro medal
11. Lord	89	
12. Johannsen	87	
13. Crowley	85	
14. Blomquist	83	
15. Murphy	80	

LONG-RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1,000 YARDS

1. S. D. Monahan, gold medal	100	16
2. D. S. Seymour, silver medal	96	5
3. E. D. Sulzer, bronze medal	95	7
4. A. J. Davidson	93	6
5. W. M. Garlington	91	8
6. C. E. Nordhus	85	4
7. A. S. Mathewson	84	3
8. A. C. Atherton	80	7
9. W. M. Crowley, H. S. R.	77	7
10. F. W. Parker	72	5
11. K. W. Selander	69	1
12. M. Burtess, T. M.	62	4
13. Walter Mott, unfinished.		

200-YARD R. F. MATCH

1. Fred Johannsen, gold medal	94
2. C. E. Nordhus, silver medal	93
3. S. D. Monahan, bronze medal	92
4. J. W. Fehrman	91
5. Jos. Crumlish, tyro medal	90
6. G. A. Bouvier	89
7. T. G. Lively	88

8. L. W. Siegel	87
9. F. E. Passmore	85
10. E. E. Richoz	85
11. G. A. Lindgren	83
12. H. F. Johannsen	82
13. A. R. Eppstein	72
14. A. I. Jordan (1 string)	35

300-YARD R. F. MATCH

1. T. G. Lively	48
2. S. D. Monahan	45
3. Fred Johannsen	45
4. F. E. Passmore	45
5. C. E. Nordhus	44
6. H. F. Johannsen	44
7. A. I. Jordan	43
8. G. A. Lindgren	42
9. Joe Crumlish	40
10. L. W. Siegel	40
11. J. W. Fehrman	37
12. Eppstein	37
13. G. A. Bouvier	33
14. E. E. Richoz	18

FELT TROPHY MATCH

1. C. E. Nordhus, gold medal	91*
2. S. D. Monahan, silver medal	90
3. L. H. Anderson, bronze medal	89
4. M. Hanson	88
5. T. G. Lively	86
6. L. W. Siegel	86
7. J. W. Fehrman	86
8. Fred Johannsen	85
9. A. R. Eppstein	84
10. E. E. Richoz	83
11. Joe Crumlish, tyro medal	82
12. R. B. Grieg	82
13. G. A. Lindgren	81
14. K. W. Selander	79
15. F. E. Passmore	78
16. W. E. Price	73
17. H. F. Johannsen	72
18. L. Thompson	72
19. G. A. Bouvier	70
20. C. U. Smith	67

*Having been won three times by C. E. Nordhus, is now his personal property, as provided by the donor of the trophy, Mr. Loren M. Felt, when presenting it to the I. S. R. A.

WRIGLEY TROPHY MATCH

	200	600	1,000	Total
Yds.	Yds.	Yds.		
1. C. F. Nordhus	45	47	97	189
2. S. D. Monahan	44	48	95	187
3. J. W. Fehrman	41	45	98	184
4. Fred Johannsen	43	47	93	183
5. A. I. Jordan	42	45	95	182
6. T. G. Lively	42	47	90	179
7. E. E. Richoz	35	48	91	174
8. Jos. Crumlish	38	49	86	173

TYRO MEDAL

9. A. R. Eppstein	40	44	88	172
10. L. W. Siegel	41	42	88	171
11. G. A. Bouvier	44	44	89	167
12. F. E. Passmore	32	44	85	161
13. C. W. Peterson	43	46	72	159
14. G. A. Lindgren	42	42	65	149
15. H. F. Johannsen	40	34	56	130

TRIBUNE TROPHY

1. T. G. Lively	94
2. C. E. Nordhus	93
3. J. W. Fehrman	92
4. E. E. Richoz	90
5. A. R. Eppstein	89
6. A. S. Mathewson	89
7. E. D. Sulzer	89
8. Fred Johannsen	89
9. G. A. Lindgren	89
10. C. U. Smith, tyro medal	87
11. R. B. Grieg	86
12. D. W. James	80
13. L. W. Siegel	79
14. G. A. Bouvier	76
15. Joe Crumlish	69
16. K. W. Selander	69
17. H. F. Johannsen	64
18. F. E. Passmore	62
19. E. G. Blomquist	38
20. W. E. Price, incomplete.	
21. S. D. Monahan, incomplete.	

LEONARD TROPHY

1. Fred Johannsen	139
2. S. D. Monahan	137
3. C. E. Nordhus	137
4. T. G. Lively	136
5. F. E. Passmore	130
6. Joe Crumlish	130
7. J. W. Fehrman	128
8. L. W. Siegel	127
9. H. F. Johannsen	126
10. C. A. Lingren	125
11. G. A. Bouvier	122
12. R. B. Eppstein	109
13. E. E. Richoz	103
14. A. I. Jordan (incomplete).	

HERALD TROPHY

1. T. G. Lively	96
2. Fred Johannsen	96
3. A. S. Mathewson	95
4. L. H. Anderson	95
5. E. D. Sulzer	94
6. A. R. Eppstein	94
7. J. W. Fehrman	94
8. L. W. Siegel	92
9. C. E. Nordhus	92
10. Joe Crumlish, tyro medal	91
11. G. A. Lindgren	91
12. K. W. Selander	91
13. E. E. Richoz	90
14. M. Hanson	90
15. R. B. Grieg	90
16. G. A. Bouvier	89
17. H. F. Johannsen	85
18. S. D. Monahan	85
19. G. F. Glasgow	84
20. C. U. Smith	83
21. E. G. Blomquist	83
22. F. E. Passmore	81
23. L. Thompson	74
24. W. E. Price	61

GRAND AGGREGATE

1. C. E. Nordhus, gold medal	609
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BLACK TROPHY

2. Fred Johannsen	592
3. T. G. Lively	591
4. J. W. Fehrman	584
5. L. W. Siegel	584
6. A. R. Eppstein	548
7. Joe Crumlish, tyro medal	547
8. E. E. Richoz	540
9. G. A. Lindgren	535
10. G. A. Bouvier	524
11. F. E. Passmore	512
12. S. D. Monahan	499
13. H. F. Johannsen	477

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL TEAM FUND

Joe Ridley, Kitchikan, Alaska	\$2.00
Ernest M. Studer, Lyons, N. Y.	1.00
Norwegian American Rifle Club, Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
M. Larson, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
John Oien, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
H. Laridaen, Reedsburg, Wis.	1.00
J. M. Wilson, Hemet, Calif.	5.00
W. J. Grossman, San Jose, Calif.	2.00
Percy Baylis, Berkeley, Calif.	1.00
Alfred Brooks, Wellsboro, N. Y.	1.00
Walter R. Lyon, Terre Haute, Ind.	1.00
W. B. McDowell, Grove City, Pa.	1.00
Ezra S. Carpenter, Owls Head, N. Y.	1.00
Harry O. Engle, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
W. J. Coons, Arlington, N. Y.	1.00
Jos. C. Hise, Hardbury, Ky.	2.50
Wilbur H. Tusler, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
Henry A. Schweizer, Greenville, Miss.	1.00
W. F. Fink, Tyrone, Pa.	1.00
P. O. Hopkins, Montgomery, W. Va.	1.00
Granville Teter, Sycamore, Kans.	1.00
R. M. Denney, Big Pine, Calif.	2.00
C. E. Bradshaw, Charlotte, N. C.	2.00
Rev. M. G. Stier, Majomanie, Wis.	1.00
James E. Ullman, Eagle, Colo.	2.00
G. L. Roach, Round Lake, N. Y.	1.00
Lee Morris, Montgomery, W. Va.	1.00
W. S. Risley, Somers Point, N. J.	1.00
M. L. Wright, Evanston, Ill.	2.00
Curtis I. Gilbert, Washington, D. C.	1.00
N. J. Fink, Ortonville, Minn.	1.00
Chas. E. Schofield, Ortonville, Minn.	1.00
Earl Horn, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
C. Jerome Burchfield, Newton, Pa.	3.00
E. C. McCune, Pocatello, Idaho	2.00
Charles F. Friedrich, Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
John Moore, San Salvador, South America	2.00
Ralph Pike, Kalispell, Mont.	2.00
L. W. Wright, New York City	2.00
Richard S. Stearns, Jr., Boston, Mass.	5.00
Daniel C. Beigh, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
Metropolitan Rifle League, New York City	25.00
C. H. Halery, Long Island City, N. Y.	1.00
L. A. Vonderscher, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
George M. Hirsch, Conemaugh, Pa.	2.00
George S. Mehaffey, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Dugene C. Funk, Hemet, Calif.	2.00
Dr. B. R. Mansfield, Gallon, Ohio	2.00
Christoph M. Springer, Petaluma, Calif.	1.00
B. C. David, Endicott, N. Y.	5.00
Albert J. Huebner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
George W. Washburne, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
Thomas Coulin, Luckahoe, N. Y.	5.00
Henry D. Prescott, South Dartmouth, Mass.	5.00
Sidney Maranon, New York City	5.00
Jack Bassett, Great Falls, Mont.	1.00
Elgin Rifle Club, Elgin, Ill.	5.00
John F. Leonard, Mullan, Idaho	1.00
Jack N. Schuh, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Fred J. Ball, Bishop, Calif.	1.00
Campbell Watson, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Fred W. Sutton, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Levat W. Gruber, Orefield, Pa.	1.00
Gus Quarford, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Roscoe B. Stevens, Brunswick, Me.	1.00
Eugene W. Guwen, Allentown, Pa.	1.00
William C. Aleplano, Irvine, Pa.	1.00



a part of the National Rifle Association devoted to teaching every boy and girl in America the safe and accurate handling of the rifle.)

Conducted by H. H. Goebel

Camp Season Under Way

New Arrangement of Affiliation Popular

NATIONAL Headquarters is greatly pleased with the way the camps have taken to the new plan of affiliation. Camp directors who have long been associated and have their camps affiliated with the Corps have commented on the co-operation of the home office in eliminating much of the routine and detail.

With the camp season, which is a short one with every minute active, it is quite a relief to be able to set up the rifle-shooting program well in advance of the opening of camp and have all equipment and material on hand ready for the first shooting period. The new plan of affiliation does this very thing and more than 100 camps have at this writing taken advantage of the new arrangement. To be sure some of the directors failed to read the 1927 camp bulletin giving the new procedure for affiliation, and consequently their programs were somewhat delayed for lack of literature, etc., but now that they are acquainted with the changes their rifle-shooting activity is being carried on with no further interruptions.

The camps this year affiliated on the club basis of \$5 per camp regardless of the number of campers. As the directors generally know well in advance of the opening of camp the approximate numbers that are to attend, their names and addresses with the affiliation fees were submitted early for a charter, rule-books, instruction manuals and buttons. This plan, a simple one, worked out very successfully as it eliminated much of the delay and detail formerly thrust on the counselor in charge, by having the members when they arrive in camp submit individual application blanks and affiliation fees.

The new standard 50-foot targets two-to-ten count are also quite an improvement over the former target distributed, as now members receive full value for every shot registered. The target formerly distributed was a five-point target with A, B and C rings in the black, but any shot hitting the black was credited as a 5 regardless of where it hit. On the new target a pin wheel or a shot hitting the center is credited as a 10, while shots simply touching the edge are credited as 7's. The use of this target has necessitated a change of qualifications for each of the awards, although members who have previously quali-

fied under the former arrangement are allowed to continue with the course and compete for the next higher award on the new basis. The new instruction manuals are also very popular with the directors and counselors in charge of the activity. Many of the camps have followed the instructions given and are also making the necessary changes in the construction of their ranges to bring them up to date.

The list of camps affiliated with the Junior Rifle Corps for this season is not complete at this writing, but those that have received their charters and are actually working at this time are listed below:

California—Illium, McCoy, and Urban Summer Camp.

Colorado—Cheley Colorado Camps and Crockett.

Connecticut—Pawnee.

Georgia—Laurel Falls.

Indiana—Bedford and Tecumseh.

Kansas—Brown Memorial Camp, Hyde, and Wood.

Maine—Abena, Agawam, Androscoggin, Birch Rock, Chewonki, Damariscotta, Highland Nature, Kennebec, Kineo, Kinoe Caddy, Koda, Mechano, Menatoma, Minnewawa, Mitigwa, O-At-Ka, Passagassawaukeag, Paysock, Powhatan, Rotherwood, Sokokis, Wapello, Wikwam, Winona, and Wyonee.

Maryland—Matoaka.

Massachusetts—Frank A. Day, Half Moon, Manning, Natick Scout Camp, Norwich, Pomeroy, and Wampanoag.

Michigan—Arbutus, Fairwood, Interlochen, Kaiphree, Kee-Mo-Sah-Bee, Penn Loch, and Storer.

Minnesota—Wanaki.

Mississippi—Henry Pratt.

Missouri—Kickapoo.

New Hampshire—Bay State, Boycroft, Calumet, Carter, De Witt, Greatlock, Idlewild, Kabeyun, Mishe-Mokwa, Mohajo, Monadnock, Mowglis, Ogontz White Mountain, Pinnaele, Samoset, South Pond Cabins, and Wingo.

New Jersey—Arapaho, South Bergen Scout Camp, and Washington.

New York—Kirk Lake, Kyle, Lake Delaware Boys, Lincoln, Nee-Ah-Gah-Neh, Penn,

Pine Bluff, Tip, Tunis Lake, Wakonda, Wamego, and Y. M. C. A.-Rye, N. Y.

North Carolina—Black Bear, Chickasaw, Chimney Rock, French Broad, Illahee, Junaluska for Boys, Junaluska for Girls, Mismemokwa, Rockbrook, and Sequoyah.

Ohio—Ro-Fre-La.

Oklahoma—Rogers Kemp.

Pennsylvania—Pocono, Pocono Pines, and Strongwolf.

Tennessee—Whoopee.

Texas—Crockett.

Vermont—Duncan, Moosalamoo Wigwam, Maquam, Passumpsic, Teela-Wooket, and Wihakowi.

Virginia—Shawanogi and Wallawhatoola.

Washington—Arrow.

West Virginia—Alleghany, Greenbrier, and Terra Alta.

Wisconsin—Casady, Court Oreilles, Minne Wonka, Minne Wonka Lodge, Stonehill, and Strongheart.

Canada—Bonaventure.

NATIONAL CAMP MATCHES

New Camps Swell List of Entries

THE National Camp Matches have always been one of the most popular contests conducted by the Corps. Year after year these matches have grown until the camps have come to look forward to this yearly competition with considerable eagerness.

This year will be no exception, for indications are that these matches will go over bigger than ever. There will be one grand battle to decide the National Camp Championship for 1927. Last year the Championships were taken by Camp Mashnee, at Monument Beach, Mass., in the boys' division, and by Camp Alleghany, of Ronceverte, W. Va., in the girls' division. These camps will do well to defend their 1926 laurels, for they will be hard pressed for honors by the strong camps that are to shoot in this year's event.

Many of the entrees received to date are from camps that have taken on rifle practice for the first time and have never before competed in a National Match. This does not mean, however, that because of their lack of experience the match will be easy going for more experienced camps but rather the contrary, as these clubs are all enthused and inspired by the members in camp that have qualified for the higher individual medal decorations.

The camps of New England are leading as usual with the greatest number of entries, although the Southeast and Midwest sections are well represented. With several new camps on the Pacific coast affiliated for the first time their entries will fill out the list and give the matches their national aspect.

These matches will again be conducted in two divisions. All the boys' camps will fire in one division, while the girls' camps will compete in another. In order to bring out the many marksmen and give them the opportunity to represent their camp in national competition, a camp may enter as many ten-man teams

as it wishes, but no camper may fire on more than one team. The conditions for these matches, similar to those previously conducted, are familiar to many of the entrants. Special targets will be mailed immediately upon receipt of the camp entry, and if the camp you attend has not yet been entered send in your entry now. The match in the prone position only may be fired any time between June 15 and August 6. Returns must, however, reach National Headquarters on or before the 18th of August, allowing time for a recheck of the targets and sending to the winners the national awards before the camps close for the season.

A real kick is put into any event when the contestants and spectators know who is competing. The spectators in the National Camp Matches are the members and adult leaders of the Corps who can not get to camp, and they are greatly interested in seeing the pictures of the camp rifle teams as they are published in these columns. For that reason we urge all camps to mail us a photo of their teams and items and articles that will be of interest to our fellow members. The "News" is always open to camp news, reunions etc.

CONDITIONS

Open to: Rifle teams from boys' and girls' summer camps which are affiliated and in good standing with the N. R. A. J. R. C. A camp may enter as many teams as it wishes, but no camper may fire on more than one team.

Teams: A team will consist of not more than ten or less than five campers. Boys' and girls' teams will compete in separate divisions of the summer camp matches.

Entries: Camps may enter these matches and receive match material as soon as they have properly registered with the N. R. A. J. R. C. for 1927.

When fired: Targets may be fired any time between June 15 and August 6, 1927.

Course: Each member of a team will fire 20 record shots in two stages in the prone position. The scores of the five highest members of a team will count for the team's total score.

Targets: Twenty official N. R. A. J. R. C. 50-foot five-bull's-eye targets will be mailed to each team. Each member of a team will fire his or her record shots on two match targets 2 shots at each bull's-eye or 10 shots at each target.

Distance: Targets must be 50 feet from the firing-point.

Rifles: Any small-bore firing any .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition.

Sights: Any metallic.

Witness: All firing must be personally witnessed by the camp counselor, who is in charge of rifle-shooting or some one appointed by the Camp Director.

Returns: All 20 targets fired or unfired for each team must be completely filled out and returned to National Headquarters on or before August 11, 1927.

Prizes: The team winning first place in both

the boys' and girls' divisions will be awarded medals and the title of "National N. R. A. J. R. C. Camp Champion for 1927."

LAST CALL FOR PERRY

THIS will be the last issue of the "News" to appear before the Junion Matches get under way at Camp Perry, Ohio. The first of these events took place back in 1923, and increased enthusiasm and enrollment continued on through 1924 and 1925, but in 1926 all National Matches at Perry were omitted. This year they are back again and renewed interest will greatly increase the attendance. The Junion Matches will be conducted August 22 through August 27, during the week set aside for the School of Instruction.

The matches are more complete than ever, with something going on every minute of your stay in camp. Instruction in the proper use of the rifle will be stressed, for the first day of camp will be devoted almost entirely to this training. Each day during the week morning periods of instruction will be given the beginners, while the more experienced will be trained to assist and coach on the firing-line. Those of us who have had the privilege of attending the first National Matches will be pleased to know that Capt. T. F. Wessels will be back in harness and is planning to make these matches of more interest than ever. Every member of the Corps who can possibly do so ought to take advantage of the opportunity of meeting the rifle celebrities of the country and compete with other Junion members for National honors.

The complete Junion program appeared in the last issue of the "News." Whether you are a "first-rater" or not makes little difference, for the matches arranged give everyone an opportunity to carry off a win. The National Championships in three classes by scholastic rating should prove very interesting. In the classified matches conducted over a period of four days in three divisions, the members staying in A class will be known as "honor men" and receive special decorations. The three high men in each class each day are awarded bronze medals, while the winners in the finals receive silver medals and the runners-up bronze medals. The Junion Champions in the Grammar, Junion High, and High School Matches also receive silver and bronze medals while the National Individual Champion will be awarded a gold medal.

Any of the above ratings and awards will be worth the trip to Camp Perry. There will be no cost for lodging and you can eat as much or as little as you please at reasonable rates, as the board is cafeteria style. It will be necessary for you to pay your railroad fare to Camp Perry, which is located between Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio. Mark all baggage plainly with your name, N. R. A. J. R. C. Section, Camp Perry, Ohio.

CAMP WOOD SETTING THE PACE

CAMP WOOD, of Elmdale, Kans., State Y. M. C. A. Camp, is off to a great start this year, and from all indications will break all of its past records in the number of in-

dividual awards qualified for during the season. This camp has lead the field for the past several years. Last year, as some of you will recall, 745 medals were awarded, and at this writing exactly 432 awards, including one Distinguished Rifleman, have been qualified for and presented this season. These figures do not include 59 pins issued with these medals and bars.

Director and Instructor B. V. Edwarthy conducts his camps in two-week periods and during the season will accommodate more than 1,000 boys. Improvements, including the construction of a dam, and additional firing-points with a shelter, allow all members in camp to fire to their heart's content. Some idea of the popularity of the sport under the supervision of Mr. Edwarthy may be gained when it is said that approximately 100,000 rounds of ammunition will be used this season.

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, "Y" STAGES FIRST NOVELTY MEET OF THE SEASON

THE Junion Rifle Corps at the Y. M. C. A. of Tulsa, Okla., recently completed its first of a series of novelty and prize contests. The shoot was fired under the personal direction of Instructor J. Howard Engle, Secretary of the "Y," and Instructor La Rue Finlay. The events were fired from the regulation distance of 50 feet. Interest ran high and the shoot was a success. It is planned to work in similar shoots monthly, thus giving the members at the "Y" variation of program.

The first contest fired was a moving target in which sixteen boys fired 5 shots each. Ted Rudisell was high man and took the prize which was a baseball glove awarded by the Clayton Johnson Hardware Co., with 18 points.

Sixteen boys also fired in the burning candle contest. Floyd Johnson took first place honors by snuffing the flames of four of the five candles. His prize was a hunting-knife, given by Oliver Brothers Sporting Goods Co.

The string-cutting contest was the most heated event. Charles Buchner and Douglas Gambrel tied in the first round by dropping one bag each. Buchner won in the shoot-off by dropping two bags, taking the scout knife awarded for first place by the Southern Hardware Store.

Eighteen boys competed in the tack-driving contest. Each took 5 shots at five tacks. Earl Grant, with 3 out of 5, barely nosed out his brother, Frank, who hit 2 out of 5. The award was a scout ax, given by the Magee Sporting Goods Store.

Bill Lowery won from a field of six contestants in the match-lighting contest, splitting 4 of the 5 matches, to win a flashlight, donated by Nichols Hardware Store.

Twenty-two boys were entered in the big-game hunt, which was won by Earl Grant, Orth Tipsord, Bill Kistler, Copple Fishback tying for first place honors. Grant and Kistler went to the finals, Grant winning by topping an elephant, beheading a lion and taking the tail off a tiger. Grant's prize for this event was a fishing rod and reel given by the Bardon's Sporting Goods Store.

New Instruction Manual for Juniors

By Captain Walter G. Layman

(Continued from July)

Sitting Position

The sitting position (Plate 7) given here is the one used by most good shots all over the country. Next to the prone position, it is the steadiest of positions.

Half face to the right.

Feet well apart, well braced on the heels, which are dug slightly into the ground.

Body leaning well forward.

Both arms resting between the legs, elbows well forward.

Cheek pressed against the stock and well forward.

Left hand near the lower band swivel.



PLATE 7—SITTING POSITION

Kneeling Position

Half face to the right.

Kneel on the right knee and sit on the right heel.

Left arm well under the rifle and resting on left knee, with the point of the elbow beyond the knee cap.

Left lower leg vertical.



PLATE 8—KNEELING POSITION

Right elbow approximately at the height of the shoulder.
Cheek pressed against the stock and well forward.

Standing Position

In this position another sling adjustment, known as the "hasty" sling, may be used. This is the same adjustment you use in carrying the rifle slung over the shoulder and greatly assists in holding the rifle in the standing position. (Plate 10.)

Half face to the right.

Feet from one to two feet apart.

Body erect and well balanced.

Left elbow well under the rifle.

Left hand grasping the piece in front of the balance.

Butt high up on the shoulder and firmly held by the right hand grasping the small of the stock.

Cheek pressed against the stock and well forward.

Several freak positions have been cultivated by a very few shooters, slightly different from the positions in the Corps Manual, but it must be remembered that those freak positions apply to a very limited few. The positions given in the Manual are the best because they fit the majority, and with less practice give results fully as good as freak positions ever will.

Position Exercises

Considerable practice is necessary with each position before your muscles become accustomed to the position and your arms to holding the rifle. A comfortable and easy position is seldom acquired in one attempt.

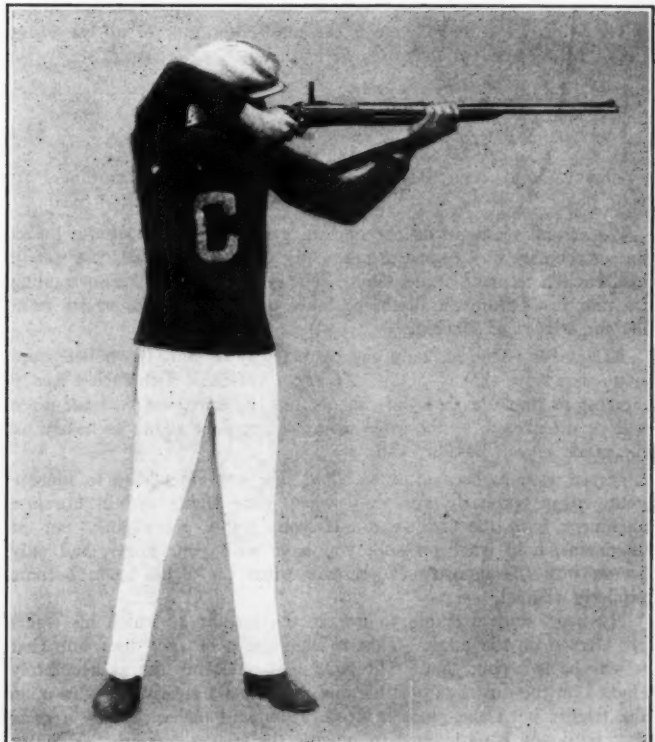


PLATE 9—STANDING POSITION (USING THE HASTY SLING)

In practicing the exercises the instructor divides his group into pairs, designating the position to be practiced.

The following points must be carefully checked:

- (1) That the gun-sling is properly adjusted.
- (2) That the proper position is properly adjusted.
- (3) That the slack is taken up promptly when in position.
- (4) That the piece is aimed.
- (5) That the breath is held while aiming.

As soon as the aim becomes unsteady the exercise ceases and after a short rest is repeated. The coach is careful to check each point. Remember the trigger is not squeezed in these exercises.

Position Exercise Test

Show the correct adjustment of your gun-sling.

Q. How do you breathe while aiming?

A. After I get my sights lined up on the bull's-eye I draw in an ordinary breath, let out a little, and hold the rest while I am aiming and squeezing the trigger.

Take the prone position and aim at that mark. (The instructor assures himself that correct breathing is understood.)

Q. What is the slack on the trigger?

A. The first movement of the trigger to the rear when light pressure is applied.

Q. Take your rifle and show me how it is done.

Show me the correct prone position.

Show me the correct sitting position.

Show me the correct kneeling position.

Show me the correct standing position.

The instructor must check each position carefully to see that it is correct, comfortable, and steady.

CHAPTER VI

TRIGGER-SQUEEZE EXERCISE

The trigger-squeeze exercise is the most important of all the exercises. In the first two exercises we learned—

How to aim the rifle.

How to adjust the sling for extra support.

How to assume a comfortable position.

How to take up the slack on the trigger.

How to hold your breath so as to add additional steadiness to your hold.

We are all ready to do the one thing necessary to start the bullet properly on its way to the target. Any one can hold the rifle steady long enough to make a good shot. The poor shots are due to spoiling the aim just before the discharge takes place. This is done by jerking the trigger or flinching.

Remember—There is only one correct way to start the bullet properly on its way; that is, *SQUEEZE the TRIGGER* with such a steady increase of pressure that you can not tell the exact instant your piece will be discharged, at the same time holding your sights as nearly on the mark as you possibly can.

If you want to become an excellent shot you must learn to squeeze your trigger properly and only when your sights are in absolute alignment with the bull's-eye. If your sights get slightly out of alignment, hold what pressure you have with your finger, and only go on with the increase of pressure when the sights again become properly aligned.

No good shot attempts to fire at the instant at which his sights are aligned on the mark. That is what the *poor shot* does, and that is why he is a poor shot. The *good shot* holds his aim as accurately aligned on the target as possible and maintains a steady pressure upon the trigger until the piece is fired. You will never become a good shot until you have learned to squeeze the trigger properly. Practice this exercise at every opportunity; you can not get too much of it.

Calling the Shot

Always notice just where your sights were pointed at the instant the rifle is fired, and then call out where you think the bullet will hit. Thus: "High"; "a little bit low"; "right"; "a little to the left," etc. If you can not call your shot correctly you did not squeeze the trigger properly, and consequently you could not know where your sights were pointed when the rifle was fired; in other words, you shut your eyes first and fired afterwards.

Trigger-Squeeze Exercise

The trigger-squeeze exercise should be practiced first in the prone position, as this is the steadiest and permits of more concentration on the squeeze. After it has been learned in the prone position, take it up in the others.

The instructor should explain and demonstrate the exercise and then have the group practice under his supervision. The following points must be carefully checked:

- (1) That the gun-sling is properly adjusted.
- (2) That the proper position is assumed.
- (3) That as soon as the proper position is assumed and the finger placed on the trigger, the slack is taken up.
- (4) That the sights are aligned correctly.
- (5) That the breath is properly held while a final adjustment of the aim is made.
- (6) That the trigger is properly squeezed.
- (7) That each shot is called.

A great deal of the trigger-squeeze exercise is necessary. The instructor should require each pupil to repeat the exercise at least ten times before permitting him to change places with the coach.

Important Note

Never pull the trigger on a .22-caliber rifle unless you have a fired cartridge case in the chamber. Snapping a .22 without a cartridge case in the chamber will damage the firing-pin so that before long you will be having misfires.

Trigger-Squeeze Test

Q. How do you squeeze the trigger?

A. I squeeze it with such a steady increase of pressure as not to know just when the rifle will go off.

Q. What do you know while squeezing the trigger?

A. I know that my sights are lined up on the bull's-eye.

Q. If the sights move slightly out of alignment, what do you do?

A. I hold the pressure I have on the trigger, and only resume the increase of pressure when the sights become lined up on the bull's-eye again.

Q. If you do this, can your shot be a bad one?

A. No.

Q. Why?

A. Because I can not flinch, for I do not know when to flinch, and the sights will always be lined up with the bull's-eye when the rifle goes off, because I will never increase the pressure on the trigger, except when they are properly lined up.

Q. Is it necessary to take a long time to press the trigger in this way?

A. No. The method of squeezing the trigger is slow at first, but rapidity is developed by practice.

Q. What is meant by "calling the shot"?

A. Saying where you think the bullet hit as soon as you shoot.

Q. How can you do this?

A. By noticing exactly where your sights point when the rifle goes off.

Q. If you cannot call your shot properly, what does it usually indicate?

A. That the trigger was not squeezed properly.



Conducted by Lieut.-Col. G. C. Shaw

D. C. M. WILL BE AT CAMP PERRY

THE D. C. M. and most of the clerical force of this office will probably be at Camp Perry this year as in the past. It would help greatly if purchasers of supplies will order before or hold up their orders during the period of the matches, August 22-September 18. Sales will be approved but with some delay due to the greatly reduced office force handling things here in Washington.

CALIBER .30, MODEL 1916 AMMUNITION

THE price of the ammunition for the Model 1903 rifle, namely, the cartridges, ball, caliber .30, model 1906, manufactured prior to July 1, 1919, has been increased to \$42 per thousand. There still remains available a certain amount of the same sort of ammunition that has been declared "low grade." The low-grade ammunition will give generally good results, but is not as good as new ammunition, naturally. This so-called low-grade ammunition will be sold at the same price as heretofore, \$21.60 per case of 1,200 rounds. On the wooden container of each case sold will be found a placard or label warning the purchaser to use it up within one year, and to discard all visually defective rounds. Split cases, heavily corroded cases, etc., should not be fired. This ammunition will be sold "as is" and is not guaranteed. Purchasers should make notation in their request to buy that they understand the conditions of sale. This old ammunition for the Springfield rifle is now being sold under the same conditions as the obsolete Krag ammunition was sold. For accurate target-shooting it is suggested that clubs, etc., purchase the new service ammunition, M-1, price \$59.48 per case; \$2.98 per bandolier of 60 rounds; usual packing charges on less than case lots.

CLUB SECRETARIES

CLUB secretaries can help this office a great deal by mailing in signed copies of the shipping tickets just as soon as the property listed thereon has been received. A large amount of the correspondence of the property-accounting section is made necessary by the failure of the club officer receiving the property to send in the signed shipping ticket promptly. A few days or a week or so after you receive notification that your requisition has been approved you will receive two copies of the shipping ticket from the arsenal or depot making the shipment of stores. Shortly thereafter, depending upon the length of time re-

quired for transportation, the stores will arrive. Check these stores then and promptly sign one copy of the shipping ticket and mail it to the D. C. M. Keep the other copy for the files of the club.

CONCERNING REQUISITIONS

DUE to a new method of handling requisitions and shipments by the Ordnance Department, the filling of requisitions has been delayed for a short time, due to the necessity of working out the details of handling these matters with the various arsenals. Appropriations being somewhat lower than the amount asked for, all requisitions will have to be scrutinized very carefully, and amounts asked for will be cut somewhat in many cases. Consequently, if you do not receive all the ammunition that you ask for, you will understand that you have been given all that can be given you. At some later time, if appropriations more nearly approach requirements, then full allowances may be issued again.

SHOOTING FOR QUALIFICATION INSIGNIA

AS EVERY club member knows, this office is authorized to issue the regulation qualification insignia to all members of organized civilian rifle and revolver clubs who qualify over the Regular Army courses. Only one badge may be issued in any calendar year. A civilian club member may fire for record as many times as he wishes. The highest total score only should be reported. Thus, if you should fire in May and make Maksman and then fire in July and make Sharpshooter, you can fire again if you want to and might make Expert some time in the fall. Only one qualification may be recorded during the year; so if you have your lowest score reported, it will prevent insignia being issued for the later qualifications made during the same year.

A greatly increased interest is being shown by members of the civilian clubs in firing for qualification. Over 300 more insignia were issued for 1926 qualifications than were issued for 1925. A large increase in the number of new qualifications was also noted. This means that more new shooters took part, and also that a number of those who had qualified in the past increased their scores and made a higher qualification. A very good way to improve one's marksmanship is to order Training Regulations 150-5 and 150-10. These two pamphlets cover the subject of "Rifle Marksmanship" and may be purchased for 15 cents

for the two from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Do not send stamps.

Clubs should try to arrange their shooting schedules so that members may have an opportunity to fire the qualification course several times during the year. Each set of scores made should be carefully recorded, and the best score made at one time should be sent in after the completion of the shooting season for the year. Insignia will then be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the scores properly authenticated.

WAIT SIX WEEKS

AFTER you receive notice from this office that your order for supplies has been approved, please do not write in that the shipment has not arrived until at least six weeks has elapsed. Experience has shown that many orders take that long to reach the purchaser, due to many things, such as delay of the mails, rush of work at the arsenals and depots, time consumed in transit, and other things of similar nature. Orders leave this office within a day or so after they are received, and material is generally received within a very reasonable time, but some may be delayed for a short time, making the time of delivery approximately six weeks. If you do not receive your order in six weeks write us, and a tracer will be started. But please wait six weeks.

SPORTERS AND CALIBER .22 M-1 RIFLES

SUFFICIENT of these two excellent arms are available to take care of present orders, but prospective purchasers are advised to send in their orders as soon as possible. Do not delay too long, for it may be that the rifle will not arrive in time for that hunting trip, or for that small-bore match, as the case may be. Order now, and then you will be certain to get your rifle in time for the fall and winter shooting. Sporters cost \$49.50; caliber .22 M-1 rifles, \$46; packing charges, \$1.34 each, or if the two rifles are shipped to the same address in the same box, packing charge will then be \$1.65. Extra magazines for the caliber .22 M-1 rifle, \$1.85 each.

OBSOLETE ARMS

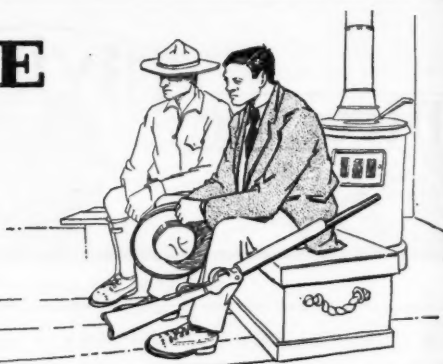
Thousands of Krag rifles have been sold. Any N. R. A. member may purchase only one of the modern arms until it has become unserviceable, but he may purchase one each of the obsolete weapons, such as Krags, Russians, etc., each year. In all cases he must make the statement that the material is for personal use and not for resale.

OUTDOOR TARGET CARRIERS

THIS office can issue only one target-carrier to each club. Some clubs are now finding that this one carrier is inadequate for the number of firers. A satisfactory target-carrier may be constructed of wood, or, if available, of steel or iron. This need not cost so very much. Drawings of the carrier issued by this office can be furnished.



THE DOPE BAG



A Free Service to Target, Big Game and Field Shots—All questions answered directly by mail

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Lt.-Col. Townsend Whelen

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Captain Charles Askins

Every Care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

New Ideal Handbook Available

FOR many years the various editions of the "Ideal Handbook" were looked forward to with interest by the shooters of this country. The old "Ideal Handbook" contained a lot of practical information which was not obtainable anywhere else. Unfortunately, during the latter years of the existence of the Ideal company at New Haven, successive editions of the "Handbook" became largely reprints of previous editions without much additional dope.

Following the purchase of the Ideal company by the Lyman Gun Sight corporation, the Lyman people went to work on a new "Ideal Handbook," No. 28. We have just received one of the first copies to come off the press. Henry Lyman, in sending us the copy, makes the following comment:

"In all of our work on this, we have tried to have in mind the novice who doesn't know very much about reloading, but who would be interested to know just what tools he

needs to give the desirable results, and the cost. The Ideal Quick Reference Table on page 134 is an innovation that is helpful in connection with the guide to ordering on the inside front cover."

The Lyman people have admirably fulfilled the purpose which they set out to accomplish in providing the novice with a world of practical information and tables covering rifle, pistol and shotgun ammunition and reloading, all very handily arranged. They have gone further, however, and incorporated such tables as Primer Table for Pistol and Revolver Cartridges, Table of Ballistics of Rifle Cartridges, Table of Charges for Rifles and other similar data which is of interest not only to the novice but to the hard-boiled shooter of long experience as well. We are inclined to pat ourselves a little on the back about this handbook and call it a "Dope Bag Book," because the three editors of our Dope Bag

Department undertook its revision. One cut which will be of general interest, for instance, shows how primers and the heads of brass cases indicate normal and above normal pressure.

The "Handbook," of course, contains a complete catalogue of the Ideal bullets, loading tools and Lyman sights, together with a list of distributing points for various powders, cartridges, primed cases, etc.

To any rifleman this "Handbook" is worth many times the 50 cents which the Lyman company are asking for it to cover the bare cost of its preparation.

In this connection we should like to state that the mass of correspondence in the Dope Bag has grown to such an extent that some measures must be taken to short cut the vast amount of work entailed. Therefore it has been decided that hereafter, if questions on reloading are such that they can be completely answered in the "Ideal Handbook," the writer will be merely referred to that work, which is another reason why you should obtain your copy at once.

DOPE ON THE KRAG

I WOULD like to have some information in regard to the Krag-Jorgensen, Model 1898, Military rifle. An old Spanish-American War veteran has been trying to tell my buddy and me that this rifle is not accurate, and will not shoot true to the sights. Personally, I think that is a queer idea, but perhaps I am wrong. That is what I wish to find out. Frankly, what is your opinion of this rifle?

For several years I have owned a Krag, one of the first, which was in that little war. I have used it with service sight equipment for shooting reduced loads (169 grains B. & M. Gas-Check bullet and 12.5 grains du Pont No. 80) up to 200 yards. I have always found it to shoot true to the sights, and without windage adjustment, except on extremely windy days. I have recently purchased another Krag through the N. R. A., but unfortunately have not had a chance to test it yet.

What is the standing of the Krag as a big-game rifle? I have always had the impression, although unfortunately I have never had an opportunity to hunt big game, that the long, heavy 220-grain bullet of the Krag is a more reliable and efficient killer than is the 150-grain spitzer of the Springfield 1906 ammunition when used on such game as moose, deer, bear, etc., which are

usually encountered at moderate ranges. On mountain sheep, etc., I suppose the Springfield 150-grain would have the advantage. Is this true?

I am thinking of purchasing one of D. C. M.'s remodeled Krags with 22-inch barrel, and fitting it with an ivory bead front sight and a Lyman 48-K receiver sight. What sort of a game getter would this make, using full and reduced loads? Would reduced loads in this be as accurate and powerful as the same load in the Springfield 1903?

After much experimenting, I decided to adopt the B. & M. bullet No. 311169, gas-check. Would you regard this as a wise choice? Should not a bullet for the Krag reduced loads have a longer bearing on the lands in order to minimize the free jump between the case mouth and the rifling?—P. F. F.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). Having served in the Spanish-American War myself, having used the Krag for many years, having shot with it on the United States Army Infantry Rifle Team in 1903, 1905, and 1906, and having won the Army Championship with it in 1903, having used it a lot in hunting, owning at present two Krags remodeled into sporting type, and one military Krag, I can perhaps give you some information about it.

In the first place it is one of the most reliable rifles ever made. In the Philippines these rifles stood almost unlimited service and downright abuse, and still shot reliably and well. One was once fished out of the Pasig River, where it had been for a couple of years. After the heavy accumulation of rust was scrubbed off it shot well and the rifle operated as well as ever.

In target shooting, when we were using this rifle, we were able to make almost as good scores as we do today with our Springfield. We would probably be able to make just as good scores were it not for the fact that the 220-grain blunt bullet at M. V. 1960 f. s. was much more influenced by the wind than our present very high-velocity bullets. Little changes of wind which would blow the Krag bullet out of the bull at 1,000 yards, are not enough to move our present best Springfield bullets more than a few inches. The Krag rifles that are now being supplied are more or less used, but none are being put out that are not in good condition, and you can expect almost this good accuracy from them today with proper ammunition.

The Krag, as you know, is throated for a long-bearing 220-grain bullet. The old Government ammunition was made with that bullet, but this ammunition is now about exhausted. The ammunition now being sold by the D. C. M. is known as "sub-caliber

ammunition," loaded with the new 172-grain boat-tail bullet. It shoots very well indeed in the Krag, giving from 4 to 5-inch groups at 200 yards, and proportionately at longer ranges when shot from machine-rest. This ammunition, however, is loaded with a long over-all length specially for use in the sub-caliber tubes used in large guns, and is too long to work through the magazine of the Krag, so can be used only in slow fire. You can, however, with a reloading tool, seat the bullets about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deeper in the cases, and then the cartridge will work through the magazine in rapid fire. When seated this deep, probably the size of the group at 200 yards will be increased about 2 inches.

The commercial ammunition for the Krag is now all loaded with bullets designed for the short throat of the Springfield, the ammunition companies doing this for economy, so that they have to make only one type of bullet that can be used in either cartridge. The consequence is that this new ammunition is not quite so accurate as that which we got twenty years ago, for the bullets designed for the short throat of the Springfield have to jump through the long throat of the Krag, and in doing so they deform themselves enough to enlarge groups at 200 yards, a couple of inches above what a bullet which properly fitted the Krag throat ought to give. The best big-game bullet I know of for the Krag—in fact, the best target jacketed bullet as well—is the 190-grain bullet of Western make with Lubaloy jacket and soft point, made for the .303 Savage cartridge. It is just the right diameter and shape for the Krag, and it fits the throat perfectly, and gives fine accuracy and the best of killing power. The best charge for it is 40 grains weight of du Pont No. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ powder, giving a muzzle velocity of 2,250 f. s. You can get a little higher velocity than this, but at the higher velocity the bullet is liable to fly to pieces too much at velocities over about 2,250 f. s. I should choose this load for all big game, even for sheep at long range, because it has ample power for any game in America, and because it has fine accuracy for long range work, which the light Springfield bullets when used in the Krag do not quite have.

When it comes to lead or gas-check bullets for the Krag, one who knows how to reload can get perfectly splendid results with the majority of bullets made for either the Springfield or the Krag. In my Krags I have gotten the finest kind of accuracy and reliability from the Ideal Bullets Nos. 308241 and 308284, the former with 10 to 12 grains of du Pont No. 80 powder, and the latter with 22-grains weight of Lightning powder. In the B. & M. series of bullets splendid results should be obtained from Bullet No. 311150, 150 grains, with about 10 to 12 grains of No. 80 powder, or from Bullet No. 311169, with 15 to 17 grains of No. 80 powder.

Of course everything depends upon the skill one has in reloading. Generally speaking, all the lead and gas-check bullets for the Krag should be cast of an alloy approximating the Ideal No. 1 or No. 2 alloys, and should be lubricated and sized to .311 inch in a lubricating and sizing tool. The cases should be chamfered at the mouth to remove the sharp corner, so that the bullet will not scrape when seated, should be thoroughly cleaned, should be resized at the neck, and the necks should then be expanded so that they measure .311 inch inside. Use any primer that is recommended for the Krag or Springfield cartridge with high-pressure loads. Seat the bullets pro-

jecting quite a distance out of the mouth of the case, so that they fit well up into the throat of the rifle. You ought to get fine accuracy from such loads, certainly they all ought to shoot within 3 inches at 100 yards. But as I have said it depends upon how skilled one is in loading his own ammunition. Skill is easy to attain provided one has a good practical guidebook to follow, and I know of no better book than the new one by Mattern, "Handloading Ammunition." This book will tell you everything that is known about reloading, and it contains many pages on reloading for the Krag, giving all the bullets, loads, powders, in the greatest detail.

The shorter barrel of the carbines is much more convenient for hunting than the long barrel of the rifle. There is little or no difference in the shooting of the two at short ranges, but at 1,000 yards the inaccuracies that come from the shorter sighting radius of the carbine practically put it out of the running.

I think that the best sights for a re-modeled hunting Krag are the Lyman No. 48 rear, and a gold or ivory bead front sight.

OUTFIT FOR BACK-PACKING

WILL you please give me a little advice as to a pack-sack?

I will spend from two to four weeks in the Monterey National Forest (Pacific coast), beginning about August 15.

I have done quite a bit of "back-packing" and have pared the outfit down to the last straw. I have a Flala "Llama" bag, with the light-weight cover, an "Airubber" air mattress weighing 4 pounds, and all other articles except a suitable knapsack and a tent. The Compact tent would seem to about fill the bill, but I have been advised against it.

I have heard that you had designed a pack-sack and that it is made of "Pantasote"—whatever that is. Who makes and markets this sack? I wonder if I could get a sample of the material, as I understand Pantasote to be an imitation leather and can not see how it would be the thing for a pack-sack. Maybe I have been misinformed.

This is a "loner" trip—that is, I am going alone. I must have a tent that is waterproof, or at least showerproof, and one that is snake and insect proof and weighs not over four pounds. Do you know of anything that will meet these requirements?—M. E. F.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I have your letter of April 27. I should say that a back-packing trip into the Monterey National Forest was perfectly feasible to a husky man who is something of a woodsman or mountaineer. In fact, I myself, twenty-five years ago, made several trips into that Forest from the Monterey end entirely alone and carrying everything on my back. It is particularly feasible at the time you want to go—about August 15—because that is the dry season. It is not necessary to burden oneself with a tent, and the nights are not cold enough to require much bedding, so that the pack can be made light on shelter and bedding, usually the heaviest and bulkiest portion, and strong on grub, which will permit you to stay in for some length of time. In fact, unless conditions have changed a whole lot since my time, one should be able to maintain himself for a long time and have a fine time as quail are very plentiful, and deer also, and if it came to straits one could always live on ground squirrels.

My own ruck-sack is hardly suitable for such a trip. It was not designed for such

packing, although at times I have used it for this kind of work. It is a ruck-sack, not a pack-sack, and was designed normally for to use in hunting, carrying lunch, stag shirt, camera, tripod, tape-measure, notebook, extra ammunition, etc. The large main pocket expanded by means of gores, so that a lot of meat or a deer or sheep head, or skins could be packed back to camp in it if a kill was made. I have used it almost continuously for hunting in the past fifteen years. It was originally made by D. T. Abercrombie, 311 Broadway, New York, N. Y. He made it of brown waterproof canvas on the underside, so that it would stand the friction against the back, and of a Pantasote canvas on the outer side. Pantasote canvas is a canvas waterproofed by the Pantasote process, which makes it soft and also waterproof, so that the canvas does not scratch audibly when going through the brush and alarm game when still hunting. It is entirely different from the Pantasote leather, although I think it is made by the same firm.

But this ruck-sack will not carry enough for a long trip, or conveniently carry as large a bulk as is necessary on such a trip, and the method of carrying and the shoulder-straps are not quite the best for really heavy packing. It is difficult, too, to get a pack-sack that is just right in size and capacity to carry the complex outfit one needs for a trip of your planning. It is much better, I think, to use a contrivance such as a pack-board, which is much more adaptable to any size, shape, and weight of load, and which is very much easier carried than any pack-sack.

I think that the best pack that I know of is one made by D. T. Abercrombie, of New York, and called the "Perfect Pack." It is illustrated in his catalogue, which he will send you on request. I have used it for many months of hard packing in Panama, and it is the best arrangement I have ever seen. It consists of a steel rod framework rectangular in shape, with shoulder-straps and tump-line attached to the top, and a strap bearing against the hips held close to the inner side at the bottom by means of two bars, so that all the bottom weight comes on this hip-strap, and this strap holds the bottom of the framework away from the hips and back, allowing a circulation of air under the pack. The contents of your pack are wrapped up first in your bedding and then in your shelter, and are lashed with a cord on the outside of the steel frame, which has a canvas lashed inside it. Thus you make your pack as compact as possible, but the size of your pack is not at all limited by the size of the pack-sack. The load rides very easily, does not gall or swing and does not heat the back. A glance at the illustration in the catalogue will give you the idea exactly. This Perfect Pack weighs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and I think costs about \$14.75.

The next best arrangement, and almost as good, is the well-known Alaskan pack-board. The principle is very much the same, only a board is used instead of the steel frame. This makes it very much cheaper. Unfortunately I can not tell you where you can get one, but I understand that they can usually be had in the coast towns of Northern Alaska for a couple of dollars. You probably could easily make one if you had a pattern, or if I could only remember it well enough to draw a sketch of it for you, but unfortunately it is some years since I have seen one and I do not remember the details exactly enough to be sure. Perhaps you know someone in Alaska who can get one for you or send you a working sketch of it.

The third best pack that I know of is the

Duluth or Poirier Pack-sack as used largely in Minnesota and Ontario. It is, in fact, getting quite universal throughout much of Canada, and is very well thought of. It consists of a large rectangular canvas sack with flap, to which is attached shoulder-straps and a tump-line. The sack is quite large, but by means of long straps attached to the cover and buckling to the bottom of the sack the bag can be puckered up so as to be compact with a load which does not entirely fill it. It is a comfortable pack, but will perhaps be a little hot on a summer day in California. The only trouble with it is that for a pack such as you will probably carry the bedding and shelter may take up most of the capacity of the sack, leaving little room for anything else. It is usually used on canoe trips for packing over-portages, two usually being included in the outfit, one carrying the bedding and tent, and another slightly smaller one the cooking utensils and grub. This pack-sack can be had from the Poirier Tent & Awning Co., 415 East Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

For the Monterey National Forest I hardly think you need a tent. If I were going on such a trip I should take merely a small light tarp of waterproof silk about 6 x 8 feet, which I would use as a combined ground-cloth and wind-break. In all probability you won't have any rain, and there are no insects to bother one unless you camp in a very swampy valley; and I spent three years in those mountains and never saw a poisonous snake. But if you must have a tent I really do not know of any readily obtainable made up that are much better than the Compact Tent. It is waterproof and insectproof, and has a ground-cloth sewed in. At the same time it is very light and yet durable, and it is easily and quickly erected. I have a friend who used one when camping with me, and while I have never used it myself I gained a high opinion of it from seeing the comfort that my friend got from it. In the daytime in the sun it would roast you to death, but on cool nights it would be very comfortable.

An air-mattress is one thing that I believe I should carry myself despite the fact that it adds about 4 pounds to the weight. But it does assure one a real good night's rest, and that goes a long way in helping to build up the tissues one breaks down in a day of hard back-packing. It is not at all necessary that the mattress be full size. One 30 inches wide by 48 inches long is plenty large enough. You can not utilize more of an air-mattress than that, and you never notice that you have nothing under the lower legs. You build up a little brush at the bottom, so that the bottom of your bed is the same height as the mattress. It seems to me that it would be particularly useful in the Santa Lucia Mountains, where good balsam for beds is very scarce.

The Fiala Llama bag is also fine for such a trip; but with Fiala bag, Compact tent, and air-mattress you are running into quite a little bulk, and I do not think that you will find a pack-sack that will conveniently carry these and the remainder of your outfit and grub, and I strongly recommend the Abercrombie "Perfect Pack" or an Alaskan pack-board.

22 HANDGUN ACCURACY

WHICH is the more accurate in .22 handguns, the six-shooter or automatic pistol? With which one of these is it possible to make the closest group, say at 20 yards, and etc.—L. A.

Answer (by Mr. Frederick). Both the .22 six-shooter and the .22 automatic are highly accurate. In my opinion, you may be able

to get slightly better groups with the automatic than with the six-shooter, owing to the fact that the cartridge is definitely seated in the chamber and does not have to pass from the cylinder into the barrel.

SAFETY OF ROSS RIFLE

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to a number of accounts which have appeared in the press of recent years relative to accidents which have been caused by the blowing out of bolts in Ross rifles, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship requested that the Ordnance Department investigate the matter. The results of the investigation are set forth in memoranda to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, which are published herewith.]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP

There are attached hereto for your information memoranda from Captain Hatcher, of the Ordnance Department (Technical Staff) and Lieutenant Colonel Whelen, of the Ordnance Department (Manufacturing Service). These memoranda are not official, but rather express the personal opinions of the writers.

R. SEARS,

Major, Ordnance Department.

There have been a number of inquiries as to the safety of the .303 Ross rifle. It has been thought in some quarters that this rifle is unsafe and that the bolt can be assembled in such manner that when the trigger is pulled the cartridge will be discharged with the bolt not having been locked. This matter has been fully investigated, with the following results:

There are two models of Ross rifles with which the American public is familiar and which have been sold in the United States—the .280 Ross sporting-rifle and the .303 Ross military rifle. Only the latter has been sold through the D. C. M. to members of the N. R. A.

In the case of the .280 Ross rifle, it has been found that it is possible by injudicious handling of the bolt after it has been removed from the rifle, to reassemble the bolt-head in

such a position that when the bolt is put back in the rifle and pushed to a closed position, the bolt-head will not rotate into its recess in the receiver, and hence is not locked; but the striker has been cocked, compressing the mainspring and the rifle can be fired with the bolt in this unlocked position. The accompanying photographs show the .280 Ross bolt in three positions:

Top. The normal position when inserting the bolt into the receiver.

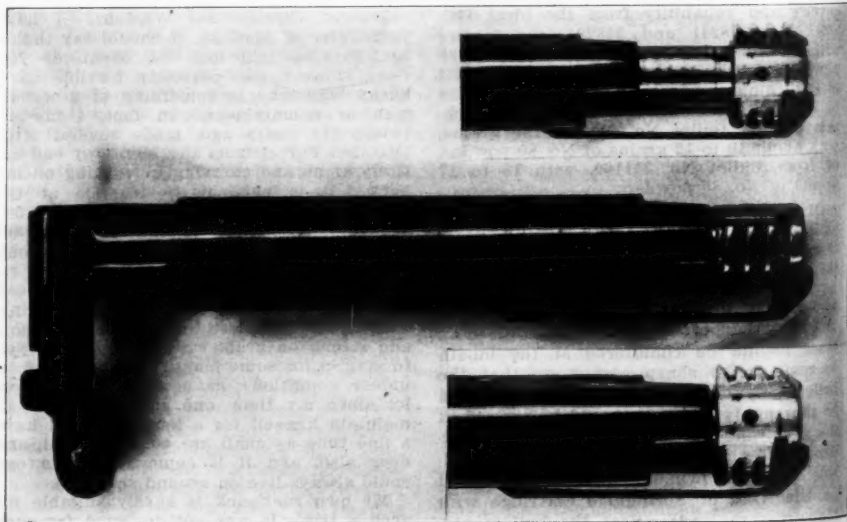
Center. The position into which the bolt-head often snaps when the bolt has been taken out of the receiver.

Bottom. The dangerous position into which the bolt-head can be forcibly turned by the fingers alone. In this last position, if the bolt can still be inserted in the receiver, it will not lock when pushed fully home.

In the case of the .303 Ross military rifle, the bolt mechanism is slightly different, particularly the extractor is differently shaped, and it is not possible to turn the bolt-head into the dangerous position indicated by Fig. 3 unless the extractor has been removed from the bolt. The extractor having been removed from the bolt and the bolt turned to this dangerous position, it is then extremely difficult to get the extractor back on the bolt again, and having once assembled the .303 bolt in this dangerous position the bolt can be inserted into the receiver only with great difficulty.

It is thought there is very little likelihood of any owner of a .303 Ross rifle ever getting the bolt assembled in this dangerous manner. The extreme difficulty of doing so and the difficulty of inserting the bolt into the rifle will at once acquaint anyone with the fact that something is wrong. It is thought that any owner of a .303 Ross rifle who is familiar with the facts set forth in this memorandum is perfectly safe in using his rifle.

Aside from this bolt, the Ross rifle is perfectly safe and has a high enough margin of safety for any normal ammunition which is regularly furnished for it.



20-GAUGE DOPE

I AM THINKING of purchasing a 20-gauge Remington pump-gun and having it equipped with two barrels—one for ducks, and the other for quail and rabbits—and wonder if you would be kind enough to answer the following questions for me?

I would like a full-choke barrel for duck-shooting. What length would you advise? In purchasing the barrel for quail and bird shooting which would you advise, cylinder or modified bore, and what length barrel? What type cleaning rod is advisable, and what materials should be used to clean a shotgun? What is the popular shot size for ducks with this gun—for quail and rabbits? Any other information you think would be of value or help to me will be greatly appreciated.—D. B. B.

Answer (by Captain Askins). I'd have the duck-barrel 30 inches long, which will prove as effective as the 32-inch, and not make the gun look so much like a broomstick. The quail-barrel might be 26 or 28 inches, as preferred. Have it bored improved cylinder or quarter-choke, not straight cylinder, which is too open.

The Parkers are making a fine cleaning-rod and advertising it in the *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. It is for all sizes of shotguns; made of metal and covered with celluloid. Doubt if you could get anything better. The Marble Arms Co., Gladstone, Mich., also makes a good rod for the 20-bore of polished steel.

For ducks use No. 6 or 7 shot; for rabbits, same load; quail, No. 8 shot.

You are getting a good gun—one of the best of all 20 bores.

RIFLE ACCURACY

WOULD you please tell me what size groups anyone is supposed to make at a hundred yards, shooting standing, rifle at arm's length, to be called excellent shooting, using the Springfield or any other good accurate rifle? What is the most accurate cartridge for hunting purposes in .30-06 caliber? Also, what is the most accurate one for target work?—H. J.

Answer (by Colonel Whelen). I should call a man a most excellent offhand shot who could, in the standing position, place 8 out of 10 shots in a 6-inch bull's-eye at 100 yards, slow fire. If, in addition, he could place 5 shots, rapid fire, 20 seconds for the 5 shots, in a 12-inch bull at 100 yards, I should call him a most practical and deadly shot. We have a few target shots who can do much better work than this slow fire in the standing position, but as a rule they have specialized so much on fine slow-fire shooting that they are not good rapid-fire shots, and hence could hardly be called practical riflemen.

I don't know which is the most accurate hunting cartridge in .30-06 caliber. During the past three years I have tried practically every make of .30-06 cartridge loaded with expanding bullets of 180 or 220 grains weight at 200 yards from heavy barrel and Mann V rest. Every one of them shot most remarkably small groups, averaging well under 3 inches, and there was practically no difference in accuracy between any of them. This applied to all ammunition of Remington, Western, and Peters make. I did not try Winchester or United States. All of this ammunition, when shot from muzzle and elbow rest at 100 yards, from sights, gave me groups very close to 2 inches in every case, showing the personal error.

IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS

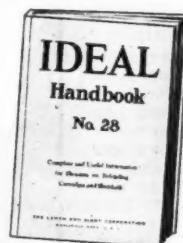
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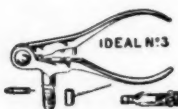
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PITCH OF GUN-STOCKS

IN THE May number of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, article by F. C. Ness, page 9, latter part of third column, the writer used the word "pitch"—4 or 5 inches pitch being 4 or 5 inches too much for him. He also speaks of bringing the pitch to zero, or removing the depression of the barrels. Now, of course, you think me foolish, but I do not know what he means by pitch or depression of barrels. I would think pitch meant drop of stock, but I never heard of a stock having 4 or 5 inches drop, or zero, either; and I have handled nearly all kinds of guns in the last thirty years.—J. H. N.

Answer (by Captain Askins). Pitch merely has reference to the angle of the butt-plate with regard to the stock. Stand the butt of your gun squarely on the floor.

Now, if the gun leans downward, or in the direction that would be down were the gun at shoulder, your gun has a down pitch. If the barrels stand perfectly vertical the gun has no pitch, or what Mr. Ness calls "zero." On the other hand, the gun might have an up pitch; that is, when the butt was on the floor the gun would appear to be leaning backward. Guns are rarely pitched upward by a factory, but are usually given a down pitch of about 2 inches. All that a man needs to guard against is that the gun he orders be not pitched differently from what he is accustomed to. A low pitch would have some tendency to make a gun shoot low, and the reverse would be true also. However, high and low shooting are mostly governed by drop of stock, and unless pitch is excessive it can be disregarded. I am enclosing a drawing that should tell the story.

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THE INTERNATIONAL GAME

I AM going to you once again for some badly needed information. A bunch of us here are buying free rifles and wish to buck the international game, and would like to have you answer the following for us:

1. Is there any dope on the .300-meter kneeling, standing and prone matches in book form—I mean rules for conducting such matches, the same as we have? How can we obtain copies of same, if any?

2. What position do the Swiss use kneeling? They must be wizards to turn in the scores they do at that position. Have you any snap-shots of a Swiss in action in the kneeling position that would be available?

3. Who can I buy set triggers from for the Springfield action; and how much should I have to pay?

4. Where can I get a butt-plate that will take a horn used with the heavy rifles with palm rest?

5. The Swiss evidently have no band around barrel and stock to secure barrel or attach sling as we do. How do they work this? Would you recommend their method?

6. Can't you persuade Boles, Fisher, or Morgan to write an article for the RIFLEMAN on this Swiss business, which would be mighty timely and of great benefit to the clan?—G. H. C.

Answer (by Major Hatcher). Your questions in your letter of January 26 are answered as follows:

1. The only material in book form on the 300-meter kneeling, standing and prone matches is in the French rules for the International Matches, article 15, which is translated as follows:

POSITIONS

Standing.—The body of the shooter must be carried on the two legs without any other support.

Kneeling.—A soft cushion is allowed under the leg, under the condition that the point of the foot and the knee shall touch the ground and that the elbow shall rest on the knee.

Prone.—The shooter may place himself in the line of fire or at an angle on the ground, or on a mattress, under the condition that the upper part of the body shall be supported by the two elbows and shall be detached from the mattress.

2. In the kneeling position the Swiss sit upon the heel of the right foot with a little

cushion under the instep to keep the strain off the ankle, as only the toes and the knee touch the ground.

On the contrary, the members of the American team have always laid the foot flat and sat directly on the flat side of the foot. In this position the elbow has a tendency to come a little forward of the left knee, so that the knee rests on the back of the upper arm and not on the elbow.

The Swiss object to this position and always challenge it, but so far they have not been successful in having it barred.

It is probable that our teams have adopted this position because it is a position more applicable to rapid fire, whereas the Swiss use a position which is more adapted to the slow-fire type of shooting which is done in the International Matches.

It would probably be advantageous for

anyone going in for this International shooting to learn this Swiss position.

3. and 4. These questions will have to be taken up with the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Room 1635, Temporary Building No. 5, Washington, D. C., as I can not give you any information on this.

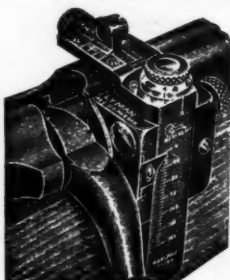
5. The Swiss use a Martini action, with the forearm just screwed to the barrel. It is entirely separate from the buttstop. Generally, they have a swivel on the bottom of the barrel, forward of the forearm, fastened directly to the metal of the barrel, and to this they fasten the sling-strap.

As I remember it, last year this was the way Zimmerman used his sling, but Hartman had the sling fastened to a screw that went through the forearm and held the forearm to the barrel, while Lienhardt used the same system as mentioned for Zimmerman.

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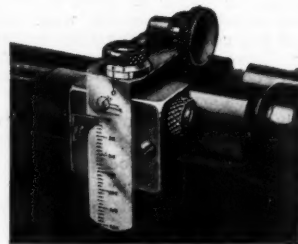
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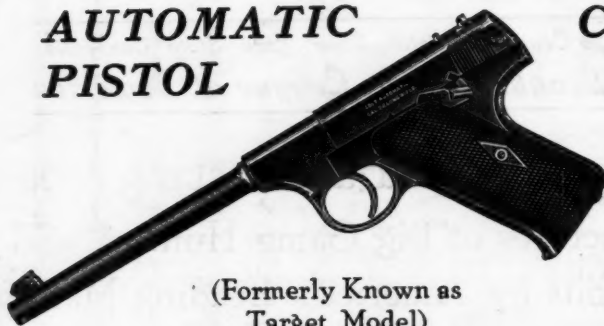
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From the Sportsman's Viewpoint

HUNTERS, Trappers, Campers, Tourists, and other Sportsmen find the Colt "Woodsmen" Model a welcome companion for every outdoor trip. Its simplicity, convenience, shooting power, and accuracy make it a favorite wherever small game is found. Its adaptability to informal target practice is a never-failing source of enjoyment.

The pistol is provided with a Safety Lock convenient to the thumb which, when the arm is cocked, positively locks (or quickly releases) the hammer and slide. No other arm on the market is so well adapted to the amateur shooter as the Woodsman Model. Even those unused to pistol shooting quickly become adept in its use. The fact that it shoots the economical and easily obtained Caliber .22 Long Rifle (rim fire) Cartridge, is another big advantage.

"MAKERS OF HISTORY" is a book of thrilling adventures in which Colt's have figured. May we mail it to you with our Catalog No. 56?

Specifications of Colt's "Woodsmen" Model

CAPACITY OF MAGAZINE. 10 shots.

LENGTH OF BARREL. 6½ inches.

LENGTH OVER ALL. 10½ inches.

WEIGHT. 28 ounces.

FINISH. Full Blued. Checked Walnut Stocks.

DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGHTS. 9 inches.

SIGHTS. Either "Bead" or "Partridge" style, as desired. Front Sight adjustable for elevation; Rear Sight with adjusting screw, adjustable for windage.

CARTRIDGE. .22 Long Rifle, rim fire (lubricated cartridges) only.

Note: We recommend the use of either "Lammok" or "Semi-smokeless" ammunition.

See, handle and try this Colt Model at your Dealer's

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